FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

A YOUNG MAN,

FULLY competent, desires a situation as a Clerk, or would be willing to take charge of a good School in a healthy locality. The best of references given. Address ALPHA, Carthage, N. C.

April 1, 1863. 17*4tpd

A No. 1 Cavalry Horse for sale,

ALSO a good COOKING STOVE, with all the fixtures. 5 dozen Scythe Blades, best quality.

Call on the subscriber at McIver's Depot.

JOHN A. McDONALD.

April 3, 1863. 17*3tpd

RABBIT, COON, AND FOX FUR WANTED,

FOR which the highest prices will be paid. Those having Fur on hand will find it to their advantage to address us. A. B. KELLY & SON.

Long Street, Moore county, N. C.

March 13, 1863. 13-9tpd

North Carolina Factory Goods Wanted.

WANTED to purchase North Carolina FACTORY GOODS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Stripes, Plaids and Cotton Yarns, (for retail trade of Johnston County.) Payment made in cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. Manufacturers who wish to procure cotton would do well to address me at Smithfield, Johnston Co., N. C.

W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.

March 4, 1863.

N. B. I have contracted to deliver a lot of Bacon in Fayetteville for Cotton Yarns. Those who wish can get a limited supply for 25 per cent. on cost, by delivering Bacon at my store. Iron, Sugar and Tobacco in store for sale for cash or produce. 9*3mpd

71st DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons in Seventy-first District that I will attend at M. C. Lamont's on Tuesday the 21st inst., at Duncan Shaw's, Wednesday the 22d, and at the Academy at Longstreet Church Thursday the 23d, at Alexander Johnson's, (Sheriff,) Friday the 24th, for the purpose of taking a list of the following Taxable subjects, viz: Money due or on hand, Money invested in corporations, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Live Stock for sale, Cotton and Tobacco on speculation, Dividends and Profits, Polls, Toll Gates, Gates across highways, Note Shavers, Negro Traders, Vehicles, Gold and Silver Plate, Jewelry, Watches, Dogs, Brandy distillers, Liquor dealers, Collateral Descents, &c. I will be at each place above named at 10 o'clock, A. M. All persons concerned will please observe this notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WILLIAM SHAW, J. P.

April 9, 1863. 19-2tpd

NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to the Estate of Donald McDonald, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. J. W. PURDIE, Adm'r.

April 9, 1863. 19*4tpd

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the night of the 7th, from Hamptonville, Yadkin county, my two negro men WASH and ROBERT. Wash is about 6 feet high, copper colored, weighs about 160 or 170 lbs., has two upper front teeth out and is 26 years old, is loud spoken and has an impudent look; he wears small whiskers; had on when he left a low black hat; had with him a grey blanket and a bundle of clothing. Robert is 21 years old, is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs., is almost black, has a shy look, though rather pleasant manners and countenance; had on when he left a black cap and a suit of home-made linsey; took with him a grey blanket and a bundle of clothing. Said negroes were raised in Fayetteville, N. C., and as they have relatives there it is probable they will try to return. I will pay $75 for their apprehension and delivery to James Evans, Esq., Fayetteville N. C., or $50 if confined in any jail so that I can get them.

M. E. COWLES.

March 18. 12tf1tsw*cje

$50 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of my boy WESLEY; or for evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring or concealing said boy; or $10 to any person who may kill him. Said boy is supposed to be lurking in the counties of Bladen and Columbus. Said boy Wesley is stout built, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark copper color, and about 25 years of age.

[pd] HENRY BULLOCK, Jr.

Leesville, Robeson county, March 13, 1863. 11-*3m

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, my negro Man, ARNOLD, aged 20 or 25 years, dark copper color, common size, about 5 feet 7 or 10 inches high, formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of Black Mingo, S. C., bought by me at Salisbury, N. C., on 1st January last. I am inclined to think said boy will endeavor to get to the Yankees, having been raised, I think, somewhere in Eastern North Carolina, perhaps Washington, or the said Perkins, I think, was formerly from Eastern North Carolina. Said boy worked, or was hired a part of last year, to Arnold & Cooley, Wadesboro', N. C. I will give the above reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

Ranaway, also with said boy, a negro Man, ELLICK, 25 or 30, black and stout built, 180 or 190 pounds weight, the property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of Anson county, N. C. Said negroes may be in company.

Address, Norwood's, Stanly Co. N. C. Spencer's address, Lilesville, Anson, North Carolina.

ROWLAND HARRIS.

Feb'y 5. 3*tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1863.

Alvin G. Lewis, Executor of Willis Jenkins, vs. William Prevatt and wife Rosa Ann, Henry P Jenkins, Lewis Jenkins, John W. Jenkins, Wm. Leggett and wife Clarisey.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Jenkins, John W. Jenkins and William Leggett, are in the army of the Confederate States and out of the State of North Carolina; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of February A. D., 1863.

19*6tp!] JOHN A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1863.

CHARLESTON.—The result of the immense preparations of the enemy against this object of their hate may well astound the country and the world. After a two and a half hours' fight, in which they fired less than a hundred guns, they retreated, then spent near a week in total inaction, and then withdrew, apparently hopeless of success, and finally. Not only so, but this morning's mail brings news of the departure of their land forces also. The Charlestonians appear to anticipate a renewal of the attack—they cannot believe that the enemy are willing to "give it up so." But we predict that they have had enough of Charleston, and will now pay their respects to places deemed less formidable, say Savannah or Wilmington. They may find to their cost that they underrate the strength of these places.

There is a feeling of disappointment that the yankees got off from Charleston without a renewal of the fight and a more serious loss. But this is unreasonable. We have too much to be thankful for in the signal repulse of the most extraordinary and formidable fleet that the world ever saw mustered, to allow of one thought of discontent. While a renewal of the attack was probable, it was premature to claim a victory. But it is no longer so. The world will ring with it now that defeat is confessed, and confessed after so brief a trial and so small a loss. As a gallant soldier writes to us from Charleston, GOD BE PRAISED!

SEVEN THOUSAND YANKEES WHIPPED BY FOUR COMPANIES.—Our readers will find four letters from our correspondents in the vicinity of Washington, N. C., which, though six days old, are the latest we have seen from that locality. Somehow or other it takes a very long time for letters to reach here from the seat of war in our own State. In addition to these we have a letter from a well informed source at Kinston, (also four days on the way,) from which we make the following extract:

KINSTON, April 12

On Thursday four companies of Pettigrew's Brigade fought seven thousand yankees and stampeded them back to Newbern. They were advancing to the relief of Washington.

THE CONFEDERATE TAXES.—We are indebted to the Hon. George Davis for a pamphlet copy of the Report of Mr. Hunter, Chairman of the Senate Committee of Finance, on the tax bill proposed by that committee and adopted by the Senate as a substitute for the bill passed by the House of Representatives. It proposes a new principle of taxation, viz: to exempt *property*, and tax *business* and *income*. Our first impression was adverse to this system, which seemed to be intended to make favor for the legislators with the land and slave owners at the expense of other classes. But there is much in the present condition of the country and more in the results of the taxes proposed, to remove this impression. The business of the country is so deranged by the war that an immense amount of property, usually productive, is now valueless to the owners. Whereas the results of business, the income of every man, is a fair subject of taxation, for if his business prospers, he can afford to pay; if not, the tax will not reach him. If his land and negroes are productive, let them pay; if not, not. The committee, in carrying out this idea, lay no tax on land, negroes, furniture, and many minor kinds of property usually taxed, but put it on cotton and tobacco, the produce of the lands and negroes, on sales of merchandise, on incomes, on cash in hand, and on horses, cattle, &c. From these sources it is estimated that a money tax of $65,761,666 will be realized. And then a tax, payable in kind, of a tithe, or 10 per cent., of corn and other productions of the farm and plantation, is expected to secure $129,969,250 worth of those articles. As our readers are all interested in this subject, we annex the tables of estimates prepared by the committee:

Estimate of the money tax.

4,000,000 bales of cotton, supposed to be worth $400,000,000. Of this 1 3 is supposed to be in second hands and subject to a tax of 10 per cent., viz: 1 10 of $133,333,333,	$13,333,333
The residue in hands of producer, $266,666,666, at 5 per cent.,	13,333,333
250,000,000 lbs of tobacco, at 50 cents per lb., are worth $125,000,000; 1-2 of this, or $62,500,000, supposed to be in second hands, at a tax of 10 per cent.,	6,250,000
$62,500,000 of the same at 5 per ct., in first hands,	3,125,000
Gross sales of merchandise, supposed to be $180,000,000, at 5 per cent., would give for a whole year $9,000,000; for 8 months from 1st April,	6,000,000
10 per cent. on $60,000,000, supposed income,	6,000,000
10 per ct. on income from all other sources, supposed,	12,000,000
2½ per cent. on auction sales, supposed to be $20,000,000,	500,000
1 per cent. on $38,000,000 cash in hand at home,	880,000
3 per cent. on $38,000,000, supposed to be abroad,	1,140,000
License tax, supposed to be	500,000
Horses, mules and asses, 1,500,000 at $120, are worth $180,000,000, upon which a tax of 1 per cent. will yield	1,800,000
Neat cattle, 7,000,000 at $20, $140,000,000, 1 per cent. tax,	1,400,000
	$65,761,666

Estimated proceeds of tax in kind, and value thereof.

Corn, 28,066,500 bushels, at $2 per bu.,		$56,133,000
Wheat, 2,116,000 bushels, at $3 per bu.,		6,348,000
Rye, 217,300 bushels, at 2 50 per bu.,		543,250
Oats, 2,000,000 bushels, at $2 per bu.,		4,000,000
Rice, 6,000,000 pounds, at 20 cts. per lb.		1,200,000
Hay, 106,900 tons, at $50 per ton,		5,345,000
Fodder, 106 900 tons, at $50 per ton,		5,845,000
Bacon, 50,800,000 pounds, at 50 cts per pound,	$29,400,000	
From which deduct for corn and salt,	4,200,000	
		25,200,000
Wool, 670,000 pounds, at 1 50 per lb.,		1,005,000
Sugar, 100,000 hogsheads, at $20 per hogshead,		2,000,000
Cane molasses, 540,000 gallons, at $1 per gallon,		540,000
Cotton, 125,000 bales, at $120 per bale,		15,000,000
Tobacco, 10,000,000 pounds, at 50 cents per pound,		5,000,000
Peas and beans, 1,155,000 bushels, at $2 per bushel,		2,310,000
		$129,969,250

(The above estimates of quantities are founded on the Census of 1860.)

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL.—Col deLagnel having asked to be relieved from the command of this Arsenal, with a view to resuming service in the field, Maj. Childs, of the Augusta Arsenal, has been appointed to succeed him, and has arrived and taken command.

PAROLED CITIZENS DISCHARGED FROM EVERY OBLIGATION.—Rob't Ould, the Confederate Agent of Exchange, states in a letter to Hon. W. N. H. Smith, that "*All citizens* heretofore arrested by Federal authority, and released upon parole, whether that parole was to return to Federal lines, or to procure the release of any other person, or for any other purpose, or with any sort of obligation, have been declared by the express agreement of the Federal Agent of Exchange, released from said parole or any obligation named therein."

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP SIX MILES BELOW WASHINGTON, N. C., April 8.

Messrs. Editors:—There are five large rivers in N. C. which run southeast and somewhat parallel and enter the ocean within a space of 400 miles—the Pee Dee, the Cape Fear, the Neuse, the Tar, and the Roanoke. The Pee Dee and Roanoke are the largest, and heading in the same section at the foot of the Blue Ridge they encircle the others, the first running nearly south and the other nearly east. The space between all these rivers averages from 50 to 100 miles, widening towards the ocean, forming peninsulas. North Carolina extends 250 miles farther east into the Atlantic than South Carolina, and as far if not farther than Virginia. The Roanoke runs along near the line between N. C. and Va., occasionally crossing it till it gets below Weldon, where it bends considerably south for 40 or 50 miles, and then turning east it unites with Chowan river just west of Edenton and forms Albemarle Sound, which extends some 50 miles eastward to the sand bank at the ocean. This sound is from 5 to 12 miles wide and resembles very much the root of a cotton plant with the stalk towards the ocean, the bays and rivers making into it on each side representing the smaller roots and fibres of the cotton stalk. Danville, Clarksville, Gaston, Weldon, Halifax, Williamston and Plymouth, are on the south bank of the Roanoke (the first two on Dan river.) Tar river heads in Person county and runs southeast, near Henderson, Louisburg, Rocky Mount, Tarboro', Greenville and Washington, and from there it widens out and is called Pamlico river for 30 or 40 miles till it unites with the Neuse to form Pamlico Sound, a body of water 80 miles long and 25 or 30 wide, somewhat in the shape of a huge crawfish with one claw up the Neuse and the other up the Tar river. These two sounds, from 50 to 75 miles apart, bend towards each other at their eastern extremities, uniting at Roanoke Island by Croatan sound on the west side of the Island and Roanoke sound east of it. These sounds (Pamlico and Albemarle) enclose a peninsula embracing Hyde, Tyrrell, Washington, and a part of Beaufort counties, the richest corn district in the Confederacy, and almost entirely at the mercy of the enemy. There are about 12 counties in eastern Carolina open to and under control of the enemy. The Nottoway and Blackwater head in Va., run together near the State line, and a few miles farther south unite with the Meherrin between Murfreesboro' and Winton to form the Chowan, which runs nearly south some 50 miles to the head of Albemarle sound. The yankees have control east of the Chowan river—five counties. Plymouth is opposite some islands near the mouth of Roanoke river where Cushie creek, which runs by Windsor, enters Roanoke on the north side. It is said to be strongly fortified, and like Washington and a few other places is used as a depot by the yankees, while Newbern is their main headquarters. Tranter's creek on the north and Bear swamp on the south are on the line between Pitt and Beaufort counties and both run into Tar river just above Washington.

The most direct communication from the vicinity of Washington to the State farther west at present is by Railroad from Rocky Mount to Tarboro', from where a boat goes occasionally to Greenville and places below there near our army. Wagons, &c., run continually from Greenville to our camps, and sometimes from Tarboro' and Kinston. The hire for horse and conveyance is enormous. The most certain way is to go on foot, which is tolerably pleasant considering the water is not more than waist deep in some places. The boat comes down to Boyd's Ferry, 8 miles above Washington, from which place you get off to the regiments 10 or 15 miles away as you can. Gen. Hill's headquarters at present are at the cross roads called Bellevue, 3 miles southwest of Washington on the Newbern road.

We have two places fortified on this side of the river—Hill's Point, six miles by water below Washington, and Rodman's farm (Wm. B. Rodman's residence) opposite or a little below the town. From Rodman's the town can be shelled at any time, and Gen. Hill has directed the commander there not to spare the yankees. We have ascertained the portion of the town chiefly occupied by yankees and our batteries give them frequent and effective shots. The enemy's batteries around the town reply occasionally. A demand was made through Gen. Garnett a few days ago for the removal of the women and children or the surrender of the place, but the officer in command refused either, plainly showing, though not in so many words, that he retains the women and children to protect the place from violent attack.

I visited Hill's Point yesterday evening. There was considerable shelling there all day yesterday and some dozen gunboats participated, of which four were visible when I was there—all having retired down the river. These boats are ordinary steamboats and light schooners and steamers with no iron protection and bearing two or more heavy guns apiece. Hill's Point is near a bend of the river to the eastward, just above a little branch or swamp that makes into the river on the south side. Two short ravines heading near together make into the river, one above and the other below, leaving a tongue or peninsula of high bluff in the shape of a T. The ridge representing the body of the letter runs off level with the main land nearly perpendicular to the river and is about 200 yards long, while the cross or top of the letter forms the river bank for 150 yards—the whole elevated 30 or 40 feet above the water. Several guns are located on this high bluff between the two gullies. All the space around these works and for several hundred yards back is cleared land, including a small farm with buildings. Just above the upper ravine in the edge of thick woods is another battery on another bluff which has a swamp or valley immediately in the rear. The place is naturally very strong, for if shot from the boats hit the hillside no damage is done, and if they go over the top they fall away back in the ravines and valleys and hurt nobody. So that they must hit the gun or gunners directly to have any effect, and this is very difficult as they are almost entirely protected by the high thick banks in front of them—a narrow trench only being cut down to point the muzzle of the cannon through. The channel is very difficult and tortuous and all the buoys have been destroyed. The river is a little over a mile wide and the whole channel is within 350 yards of our guns, and the bend below gives us a double chance at it besides the part in front. The river about here is mostly lined with thick timber and marshes covered with water. The yankees have been in the habit of going up in canoes at night along the other side, but our troops over the river now have a battery of small pieces opposite those on this side to prevent any more running of the blockade.

Some of the gunboats have been hit and probably disabled, but there has been no hard fighting nor much attempt of attack but everything is quiet, and arrangements are progressing to completion, and I think Washington will be taken and we are to have some heavy fighting. The enemy has not shown more than a force of some 3000 by transports and boats down the river. We heard yesterday morning of a heavy force advancing from Swift Creek in our rear, but from later information it seems to have been only a feint, and a small advance guard engaged Capt. Whitford's artillery. Boats come up Swift Creek 8 or 10 miles,—some 18 or 20 miles from here. There are about 2500 negroes in Washington, and the 27th and part of the 44th Mass. reg'ts, two Buffalo companies and one cavalry company. Col. Lee is in command now, but heretofore Col. Lyman of Mass. was. It is thought there is not much ammunition nor provision in the place. The fortifications are not very strong but the guns are formidable. I think Gen Hill wants to draw them out from Newbern and fight between here and Swift Creek.

Truly, LONG GRABS

CAMP NEAR WASHINGTON, N. C., April 10.

Messrs. Editors:—One year ago to day "Long Grabs" wrote you his first letter. My communications, though not worthy of much consideration, have occupied a portion of your columns pretty regularly for one whole year—a year of sunshine and of shade, big with events which have shaped the destiny of a new nation. They have been written under various circumstances. Sometimes I have jotted down a few hasty lines with a lead pencil by the "struggling moonbeam's misty light," and again when shivering with cold and blinded with the smoke of hundreds of camp fires; and, not unfrequently have I collected a few scattering ideas "solitary and alone," in a small, *crowded* and leaking tent, after waiting till the "wee small hours of morn" for the noise and bustle to subside.

A man writing as I have done cannot have wide desks and handy inkstands and be surrounded with Webster's Unabridged and long shelves filled with classical volumes. It may not be surprising then under the circumstances that my style has not abounded in studied elegance, classic allusions, chaste eloquence and profound argument, even had I the ability for such production.

But if I have in any way aided our cause in this the hour of our country's severe trial, if I have benefited the soldier, or in any way relieved the unfortunate and the poor or exposed the wrongs and impositions of the strong upon the weak, or if I have strengthened the cause of truth, patriotism and all the manly and virtuous characteristics of civilized man, or afforded instruction or amusement to any class of your readers, I have succeeded in my object. I am not the special friend or foe of any party, clique, man, measure or doctrine. "Long Grabs" stands before the world an odd but independent institution! He has his own eccentric notions on politics, science and religion, but he regards the present agitated state of the country an extremely inopportune time for any bitter, excited discussion of the peculiar tenets and abstractions of either. If he had his way he would confound the languages of those ill-fated partisans who disturb the harmony and divide the strength of the country in this time of peril. In days of yore this had to be done, and this suicidal abuse would soon stop, if when one politician would exhaust the Dutch vocabulary of slander, the other could only reply in the hideous accents of the Feejee Islanders.

We have been expecting battle for several days and yesterday and to day there has been every reason to look for fighting to commence every hour. For over two weeks our forces have been investing Washington, but in the whole time there has not been half a dozen men killed nor fifty wounded accidentally or otherwise. Four gunboats lie at Washington and a dozen or more are seen below our fortifications occasionally. There is shelling between our batteries and the gunboats every day and I see the shelling and am occasionally exposed [illegible]. There is no communication between the town and the enemy outside. A road extends from Greenville all the way down the south side of Tar river to the head of Pamlico Sound. The lower end terminates at several points and landings below here. From Washington and some of these landings below, roads cross this road and extend towards Newbern. Blount's creek 10 or 12 miles below Washington and running into the Pamlico river is crossed by this road at a mill a mile or two above its mouth. At this place there was a considerable skirmish between outposts of the 11th, 26th and 29th Reg'ts and the advance guard of the enemy. The engagement lasted several hours and ceased at night. Our scouts found this morning that the enemy had retreated 8 or 10 miles, obstructing the road behind them. It has not been ascertained whether this force landed from the boats below or came across the Peninsula from Newbern by some of the lower roads before mentioned, but more probably the latter. It is reported and seems reliable that there were 19 regiments and 18 pieces of artillery with some cavalry, making a force of 10,000 or more. Pettigrew's and Daniel's Brigades, two of the finest bodies of men in service, were there to receive them with other troops in supporting distance. A few of our men were wounded—one or two seriously, who will probably die if not already dead. Our scouts bring intelligence of 17 of the enemy wounded, including a Colonel who has died. No doubt others were carried away of whom we have no account. The troops are in good spirits and health.

There are two great objects in a soldier's life, one to get a furlough, the other to get his share of the rations.

The weather is beautiful and the roads have become good. If I never get back any more give my last and most sincere regard to the ladies. LONG GRABS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

BIVOUAC 26TH N. C. T., April 8.

Messrs. Editors: Gen. Pettigrew's Brigade left the vicinity of Goldsboro' the 9th of March. Arriving at Kinston we left our baggage and knapsacks and continued our march down on the north bank of the Neuse. After two or three days' hard marching through the mud and swamps of Eastern Carolina, and very often wading water over knee deep, on the 14th of March, the anniversary of the fall of Newbern, we drove in the enemy's pickets at Barrington's ferry, opposite and in full view of Newbern. In a few minutes our Artillery was in position and thundering away upon a small fort on the north bank of the river. The enemy were completely surprised, and utterly astonished at the audacity of the rebels appearing in force with artillery, where for twelve months a single scout had scarcely dared to show himself. The town was soon in a great bustle and signal guns were fired from batteries and gunboats in every direction. After shelling the fort a few minutes, Gen. Pettigrew sent a flag of truce and demanded a surrender of the fort, (and I expect he wanted to find out whether or not the place could be charged by infantry.) After twenty or thirty minutes deliberation the commander refused to surrender, and our batteries again shelled the fort for half an hour or more, nearly every shell bursting over it. Our rifled pieces hit the gunboats a number of times as they came up, but our light artillery had to retire when the boats got in good range with their heavy guns, after bursting one of our best guns and wounding three men severely, one of whom has since died. The 26th Reg't remained in sight of the fort and exposed to the shells of the enemy four or five hours; we had two killed and about twenty wounded during the shelling; two of our men have died since. We waited till evening to see if the enemy would come out of the fort. But he did not venture out to see where we were. I see that one of your correspondents heard that we retreated in tolerable order, double quicking nearly twenty miles. That was a great mistake; we retreated in as good order as could have been desired. Our main force rested and slept half the night afterward in five miles of the fort, and were only twelve miles distant next day at 12 o'clock. We did double quick part of five or six miles the next day to get a position at Swift Creek Village, which we heard the yankees were trying to occupy to cut us off, but there was no disorder at all, except that a few sick and weak men could not keep up. We have been all about up and down Tar river on both sides and as far as seventeen miles below Washington on the south side since that time.

Washington is completely surrounded by our forces, and we have a battery on the bank of the river (at Rodman's point) a mile and a half below the town, and another at Fort Hill, 6 miles lower down, and no gunboat, and but one or two small boats have passed in more than a week. There has been heavy firing between our guns and the gunboats and block-houses of the enemy for three or four days, and some every day since we have been here. We have had two or three guns disabled by bursting, but have lost only two or three men yet. What Gen. Hill's intentions are we do not know. It is said that he could take possession of Washington in two hours any day now. Some think that he wants the yankees to come out from Newbern to relieve Washington, so that he can fight them on land. But whatever he is after, he has greatly surprised the yankees in these parts; by his continued rapid and daring movements he is teaching them that they will not hereafter have peaceable possession of Eastern N. Carolina, but that he will at least annoy and harrass them to the utmost of his ability. It is said that some men in N. C. petitioned for his removal when he was in command of the Eastern part of the State before, because he demanded too much labor from them to fortify the State. If so, they have certainly seen the extreme folly of their course. If such a man had been put in command of our coast at first, with one twentieth part of what has been lost to the Government and private individuals, he would have made it almost impregnable. But alas! it is heart-sickening to see and know the true condition of down-trodden Eastern N. Carolina. But we *can*, we *must*, and we *will* yet redeem it from the curse that now overshadows it. And we *will* teach the insolent foe to liberty and virtue, that Carolina "has been and shall be the land of the free."

"PERCY."

CAMP 26th N. C. T., April 11, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: The yankees advanced with a large force on the 9th from Newbern towards Washington by land. They were met and driven back by our men at Blount's Creek, twelve miles below Washington, after a sharp artillery fight of half an hour or more. One or two companies of the 11th regiment fired a few rounds into them, doing some execution. We expected them to attempt to cross the creek and were ready to give them a good whipping, but a sudden panic appears to have taken possession of them, and they travelled back to Newbern, double quick travelling all night. Our loss was one mortally and five slightly wounded. The enemy carried 17 severely wounded to a house used by them for a hospital, among them a Colonel, and they had more killed and wounded in their wagons when they went after the 17, all of whom they carried off. Their intention evidently was to capture our batteries below Washington and relieve that place, which we have completely surrounded, and I think the reason that Gen. Hill has not taken it, is that he wants to get a good land fight out of the forces at Newbern, if they attempt to relieve it.

PERCY.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

MOUNT PLEASANT, near Charleston, April 13.

Messrs. Editors: The anniversary of the fall of Sumter has passed quietly by and the lately beleaguered city of Charleston is, to all appearances, as free from attack as at any time during the past year.

Yesterday the enemy's armada disappeared from our view, to the real disappointment of the gallant men who manned our guns in last Tuesday's conflict. The Keokuk sunk, the "devil" caught, the Ironsides and one or two Monitors so seriously damaged that they had to be *towed* off,—the great attack has ended in failure and discomfiture. *Laus Deo!*

The usual blockading squadron lies off the bar and the usual number of "*English*" (?) vessels come in. There is a noticeable fact connected with this blockade-running business. A vessel with a cargo of real value to us—such as arms, clothing, munitions of war, salt, &c &c.—is almost sure to be caught; but those bringing *yankee goods*, such as calicoes, fancy goods, *soap*, etc., almost invariably pass through. Every account, lately, of blockade-running, confirms this; and it is so plain a case as to demand the serious attention of our authorities. One thing is certain—the wild mania of speculation and the depreciation in our currency may be traced directly to this blockade-running; and unless it is soon stopped, the valor of our soldiers, the sagacity of our leaders and the patriotism of our people will not serve to keep us from ruin—black and irretrievable ruin. I am not alone in the belief that we, as a nation, would have been *better off* to-day if the yankee blockade had been "effectual" from the beginning.

The health of this (31st) regiment has greatly improved recently and all are delighted with our present location. The only drawbacks are, and they are serious ones, the short and poor rations, (much worse than S. Carolinians received in our State,) and the bigotry, selfishness and *partiality* which seem inseparable from our *chivalric* (!!) neighbors. Most respectfully, O. K.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.—We are reminded by our esteemed correspondent with the euphonious cognomen of "Long Grabs," that it is just a year since he voluntarily offered us the first of those contributions of his pen which have since by turns interested and amused and instructed the readers of the Observer. We have abundant reason to thank him for the selection of this paper as his medium through which to reach the ear of the great public; for the compliments paid him verbally and by letter, and the frequency with which he is quoted by other papers, sufficiently attest the appreciation of his letters. We have had a number of applications for his name, but to these we can only reply that we are not at liberty to give it. Personally he is unknown to us—we have never seen him. But we concur in the general opinion that he has "made his mark."

We have received a communication from James's Island, S. C., in which very grave charges of "Injustice," &c. &c., are preferred against a former officer in one of our volunteer Regiments. We must decline its insertion, for the reason that it would be a legal libel, subjecting us as the publishers, not less than the writers themselves, to prosecution. It seems to us further, that the writers would render themselves liable to military punishment for some of the statements they make in regard to their present officers.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Isaiah Buchanan, Long Street, Moore county, N. C., will be very grateful for any information of the whereabouts of his sons, Thomas and William M. Buchanan. They were both volunteers and went with their regiment to Virginia. Nothing has been heard from them since August last.

Mrs Letha Briggs, Oxford, Granville county, N. C., has not heard of her son, Henry Briggs, Co. I. 23d N. C. T., since she received information of his having been badly wounded in the Battle of Sharpsburg. She also will be grateful for any information.

Papers in Virginia and North Carolina are requested to notice these appeals. Will not some of our soldier subscribers furnish the information wanted? Address as above.

A ROLL OF HONOR.—Under this head the Raleigh Standard proposes to publish the names of those who, "unblighted by greed of gain," find it "more blessed to give than to receive." It begins as follows:—

Elkanah Flowers, of Caldwell county, sells flour to the families of soldiers at five cents per pound, salt at $5 per bushel, leather at 75 cents and $1 per pound.

E. W. Davis and H. R. West, of Stanly county, are selling corn at $1 per bushel only, while others in their neighborhood are selling at $5.

B. F. Stahly, of Jones county, refuses $10 per bus. for corn, but sells to soldiers' families at $1.

A. H. Joyce, of Stokes, has not sold a bushel of corn for more than $1, nor a pound of meat for more than 25 cents since the war commenced.

Jonathan Gilbert, of Burke county, sold his entire stock of Irish potatoes to soldiers' families at $1, refusing from speculators an offer of $8 per bushel.

We can add to this list, (besides several heretofore mentioned.) A communication from Richmond county informs us that P. N. Stanback, Esq., J. P. Little, Esq. and Capt. B. F. Little, 52d N. C. T. have sold their corn to all needy families at $1 a bushel, and that the citizens of that wealthy part of Richmond have been alike liberal.

A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal states that Col. Luke A. Powell of Sampson county has sold his entire crop of corn at $1 a bushel to the soldiers' families and destitute persons, except what he has given away.

HIGH PRICES.—Col. Leete, Auctioneer, sold on Tuesday 10 shares of Bank of North Carolina stock at $150. Par $100.

Also the Magnolia Restaurant building, on Green Street, for $2950, cash.

SEEDS FOR THE CONSCRIPT GARDEN.—Additional packages have been received at this office from Miss Fannie Carmon, Mrs. Wm. Oates of Sampson, Mrs. G. W. Burns of Chatham, Mrs. Jos. Downing of Cumberland; Isaac J. Newton, Cumberland; Alex'r Monroe, Moore county; Mrs. J. R. McDuffie; Mrs. Flora McLeod; Mrs. D. W. Ayer.

FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.—This Ecclesiastical body met in the Presbyterian Church in this place on the evening of the 9th inst. and continued in session for several days. The Rev. C. S. Alexander was elected Moderator, and the Rev. N. T. Bowden and Gen. A. D. McLean Temporary Clerks. The Rev. J. P. McPherson is the Stated Clerk. There was a good attendance of both Ministers and Elders.

Resolutions were adopted looking to a better provision for religious services for soldiers in camps, and to raise a fund for the education of children of deceased soldiers.

The Rev. H. A. Monroe and the Rev. A. McQueen and Hon. J. G. Shepherd and Patrick Murphy, Ruling Elders, were elected Commissioners to the General Assembly at Columbia, S. C., on the 7th May.

A DISCARDED ORGAN.—We infer from a paragraph in the Richmond Whig that the administration has discarded the Enquirer as its organ, and installed the new paper, the Sentinel, in its place. It was wise to get rid of the Enquirer, but like "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire" to take the Sentinel.

IN CHARLESTON OR IN HEAVEN.—A Washington telegram of the 9th inst., referring to the expected news of the fall of Charleston, says: "A prominent official in the Navy Department made the remark to-day that by this time the officers on board our iron-clads were either in Charleston or in Heaven." Not necessarily. There are other places to which they could go.

A WAGER.—A prominent naval officer at Washington city offered to bet $50,00 on the 6th inst. that Charleston was then in possession of the yankees. Fortunately for him he could find no one to take his bet.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From the Coast.—CHARLESTON, April 14.—An officer from James' Island, who arrived in the city Monday afternoon, reported the enemy rapidly leaving Coles' Island. A slight skirmish had taken place between the pickets. Several of the enemy were wounded with no casualties on our side. Six transports were all that remained in Stono Monday afternoon. It is believed that the enemy are withdrawing their forces from all the points where they recently landed.—*Courier.*

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, April 14.—All quiet to-night. The enemy occupies Coles' Island, in considerable force, protected by a few gunboats. All his transports have left this vicinity.

From the Bar.—There were eleven blockading vessels off the Bar yesterday including the Ironsides.—*Ib.*

The Enemy on the Coast.—Capt. John H. Lopez, whose company has been on picket duty below, reports that two of the enemy's gunboats were shelling Wilmington Island for two hours on Saturday last, and that there was one aground near the two little islands to the south of Wilmington Island, called the Sisters, and still another aground near Gibson's house, which is on Whitemarsh. The dogs are hovering around, and we may soon expect to hear them howling.

Savannah Republican, 18th inst.

Rumored Capture of Suffolk, Va.—RICHMOND, April 14.—There was a rumor on the street last evening that General Longstreet had pushed into Suffolk, driven the enemy out, and captured the place. The news was brought last night by parties from that section. The rumor may be true, but the War Department had received no such intelligence up to ten o'clock last night.

Examiner.

PETERSBURG, April 14.—The city was again replete with rumors yesterday, relative to the movements of our forces in the vicinity of Blackwater and Suffolk. One actively circulated rumor represented that the Confederates had marched into Suffolk, without opposition, the enemy abandoning his position without firing a gun. Of course, according to rumor, an enormous quantity of commissary and quartermaster stores fell into our hands. Another rumor had it, that the enemy met the Confederates midway between the Blackwater and Suffolk, and not only gave us battle but repulsed us with great slaughter, and captured two entire Confederate regiments. Other rumors, of varied import, were most industriously related and reiterated, but we have good reasons for believing that there was no truth whatever in any of them, excepting, perhaps, the first mentioned. A gentleman of reliability, who left Norfolk Saturday, and reached Petersburg yesterday afternoon, states that large bodies of troops were reaching Norfolk from Suffolk, when he left, and it was generally believed in Norfolk that the Yankees anticipated a movement upon Suffolk, but had no idea of accepting battle at that point. They state however, that they will resist any attempt to take Norfolk, "at all hazards and to the last extremity." Protected there by large men-of-war, we suppose they will be as good as their word.—*Express.*

From Williamsburg.—RICHMOND, April 14.—We learn that Gen. Wise had been entirely successful in the capture of Williamsburg; the enemy retreating to Fort Magruder, which they held in much larger force than Gen. Wise commanded. Col. Tabb had made a reconnoissance to the rear of Fort Magruder, capturing the cantonments of the enemy and burning them, a hospital, and paroling the sick; several prisoners and many horses. Whether it is within the orders of Gen. Wise to assault Fort Magruder we are not able to say, but if it is, we venture to say that he does it successfully.

Enquirer.

Van Dorn's Battle.—CHATTANOOGA, April 14.—The rumors of Van Dorn's fight at Franklin prove to have been exaggerated. The loss was only fifty on each side. Only one portion of Freeman's Battery was captured by the enemy, which was immediately retaken.

Maj. Dick McCann has captured another train on the Nashville and Chattanooga R. R., and also destroyed a long wagon train.

Two more gunboats and 3 transports on the Cumberland river have been destroyed by Wheeler's command.

Wheeler's Late Fight.—TULLAHOMA, April 14.—Further information from Wheeler confirms the capture of two trains, containing $30,000 in greenbacks, and a number of prisoners, including 3 Majors, 2 Captains, and 3 of Rosecranz's staff. It is calculated that 30 of the enemy were killed and 70 wounded. Of ours, only 1 slightly wounded.

FROM FLORIDA.—Letter to the Editors dated:—

GAINESVILLE, EAST FLORIDA, April 6, 1863.

* * * Enemy quiet on our coast except at Tampa, which place it is reported they were shelling on last Tuesday and Wednesday, with what result is not yet known. Running the blockade is a large business in this country. There are now thirteen vessels in at —— and four in ——. The trade is not interfered with at all, the U. S. coast survey never having reached these points. Our country is full of goods of every description, but they are very high, say calicos $1 50 to $3, linens $2 to $3; Coffee $2; shoes $15 to $20. Florida molasses and sugar plenty, former $1 50 per gallon, and latter 40 cts. per pound, the military however seize all that is started to market. Corn very abundant at $1 per bushel, bacon plenty at 40 cts., beef very abundant at 10 to 15 cts. in retail way; steers sell at $30 each, stock cattle $10; long cotton has recently gone up and sales have been made here at 87½ cts. per pound, worth in Charleston and Savannah $1 to $1 15; short cotton 25 to 30 cts. A very light crop will be made here next year. This is a new country and most emigrants are young men and there are consequently fewer men in this than in any other State, and the next conscription call will take what few are left, at least in East Florida.

Running the Blockade.—CHARLESTON, April 11.—The fine steam ship Gen. Beauregard, Capt. Louis M Coxetter, arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning from Bermuda, having left St. George's on Wednesday last, at which time there was only the steamer Merrimac at that place. The General Beauregard has a cargo mainly for the Government. She passed a very large fleet of Yankee transports and blockaders near this port, and was fired at several times, but passed in safety.—*Courier.*

Winfield Scott.—Gen. Scott's health is said to be failing him fast. He is confined to his apartments in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, almost entirely helpless, and it is said that his mind at length is breaking down under the weight of years, and mental and bodily troubles.—*Rich. Whig.*

IMPORTANCE OF THE CHARLESTON BATTLE.—The New York Herald says,—

"Incalculable consequences of good or evil to our cause depend upon the issue. * * The failure of our land and naval forces after their careful preparations to reduce Charleston will be followed by corresponding advantages to the enemy at home and abroad."

DIED,

At her residence on Harrington Hill, 8th inst., Mrs. ABIGAIL MOORE, in the 64th year of her age. She died in full hope of a better world than this; and has gone where the wicked cease from troubling.—Com.

At his residence in Alleghany county, N. C., on the 10th Feb'y, FRANCIS BRYAN, Esq., in the 93d year of his age. He was an honest, upright and worthy citizen and much respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Being one of the first settlers of his neighborhood, he accumulated a very respectable and comfortable livelihood, and was frequently called upon by his neighbors to loan money—whom he never was known to have charged a cent of interest during his life. He represented the county of Ashe in the Legislature the year the Supreme Court was established, and the good old man always said, when speaking of his services in that body, that the best act of his life was in voting to establish the Court. Mr. Bryan left a large family of sons, (seven in number, who are all highly respectable and worthy citizens,) besides numerous relatives and friends, to mourn his loss.—Com.

On the 18th inst., in Brunswick county, on Shellotte, at the residence of her husband Mr. Henry Mints, Mrs. ANN P. MINTS, aged 80 years, 3 months and 24 days. She lived a life of exemplary piety and had been for many years a strict member of the Baptist Church. She was the mother of 13 children, all of whose heads are frosted for the grave. She was the grandmother and great-grandmother of more than 200, many of whom are in the struggle for independence in the present war. Her husband, who yet survives, is 89 years old. They were married on her 15th birth-day, and lived together 65 years, 3 months and 24 days. D. K. M.

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THE CHARLESTON FIGHT—YANKEE ACCOUNT.

Washington papers of the 13th have reached Richmond. The following account of the battle of Charleston is given:

BALTIMORE, April 12.—The gunboat Flambeau arrived at Old Point on Saturday afternoon, bringing the officers of the iron-clad Keokuk, which was disabled in the engagement at Charleston and sunk next day. From participants in the engagement, we gather the following interesting particulars:

The fleet, after leaving Hilton Head, rendezvoused in the mouth of the Edisto. Several days were here occupied in gathering vessels and making the final arrangements, issuing orders and otherwise arranging for the great combat. All being completed, the fleet left in detachments, and assembled off Charleston on Sunday, 5th inst. The iron-clad fleet crossed the bar and entered Charleston harbor on Monday.

The Keokuk, drawing less water than any of the others, was sent in front to find the channel and replace the buoys. Proceeding up the Main Ship channel, the Keokuk found an easy and unobstructed entrance, with full eighteen feet of water in the shallowest place, more than has ever been before found on Charleston bar. The buoys were replaced without difficulty, the rebels offering no opposition.

The Keokuk returned to the fleet, and on the morning of the 7th the order was given to the iron-clads to enter the harbor. The order was given to proceed in single file, or in line ahead. The Weehawken was the leading vessel, having in front of her a scow and then between the scow and herself the Ericson torpedo exploder, or "devil," as it has been called.

The Ironsides, with Admiral Dupont on board, was the fifth in line of battle, and the Keokuk was the last. In this order, the bar was passed safely and without detention. The orders given to the commanders of the various vessels were to keep on straight up the harbor until they came within a thousand yards of the forts, and then to attack, directing their efforts principally against Fort Sumter.

In this order the fleet moved on steadily and gallantly up towards Forts Sumter and Moultrie, the rebels withholding their fire until they got well up into the harbor. The Ironsides stopped off Fort Moultrie, and let go her anchor, it being dangerous to take her up farther, owing to her drawing over fifteen feet of water. At this moment there seemed to be a temporary misunderstanding, and from a fort erected on the middle ground, the fire of four to five hundred guns were concentrated in a terrible hail upon the devoted vessel. Such a fire has never perhaps been equaled in the history of the world. It was met by the officers of the Keokuk, with heroic fortitude. Whilst the balls were striking her at the rate of one every second, her guns were worked with vigor and precision, and their weight and force were already making their mark upon the walls of Fort Sumter.

It soon, however, became apparent that the Keokuk had none of the impregnability of the Ericsson's Monitors. That, in fact, as an iron-clad she was a failure. The rebel balls seemed to penetrate her as easily as through a wooden vessel.

The portholes of her turrets became jammed and her guns perfectly unmanageable. During the thirty minutes she remained under the concentrated fire, one hundred shots struck her, ninety of which were water line shots, or such as would cause her to sink in a seaway. In fact she was perfectly riddled. Her flag was shot into tatters, and the wheels of her sides badly bruised and pierced. Perceiving the severe injuries she had sustained, the Admiral signaled her to retire out of action, and anchor beyond range. This was safely accomplished. The monitors Nahant and Katskill had moved up to the support of the Keokuk and engaged Fort Sumter.

The Ironsides and other vessels, at longer distance, were dividing their attentions between Forts Moultrie and Sumter. Into and on the fort was then poured their combined fire, and it is believed not without effect.

The engagement was kept up from one until four o'clock, when, in obedience to the Admiral's signal, the fleet retired slowly, receiving and returning the fire until they anchored out of range within the bar.

The Weehawken was assigned the important duty, which was faithfully performed in the midst of the fight, to examine, and, if possible, to fire the obstructions which the rebels had extended across the harbor from Forts Sumter and Moultrie. Protected by the scow and the "devil" in front of her, she pushed straight up towards the obstructions.

They were found to consist of a network of chains and cables stretched across the harbor, over which it was impossible for the Weehawken to run without fouling her propeller, and which she found it impossible to force. To this network the rebels are supposed to have suspended torpedoes and other submarine explosives.

Having completed the examination, and tested the impossibility of working up the harbor until means are devised for the removal of these obstructions, the Weehawken returned and reported to the Admiral, who ordered a discontinuance of the conflict.

It is believed that the damage done to Fort Sumter by our fire is very serious. So far as it showed externally it consisted of two embrasures being knocked into one, and of numerous indentations on the wall, which it is believed a few hours more pounding would have converted into a serious breach.

What damage and loss of life was sustained in the interior of the fort was not, of course, known, but it is believed to have been considerable. Fort Moultrie was also well hammered, and one gun at least was dismounted.

Beyond the sinking of the Keokuk the damage to the iron-clads was very slight—not more than would require twenty-four hours to repair. They all came out of the conflict in fighting trim, and able to have continued the conflict had it been desirable. The Ironsides was hit frequently, but besides having one port-shutter damaged, was uninjured. Our informant heard of no serious casualties on board of any of the vessels except the Keokuk. This vessel sunk next morning about one thousand yards from Morris' Island. She had thirteen wounded, two of whom, including Acting Ensign McIntosh, were killed.

The Devil was not lost, as stated by the rebel despatches. When the Weehawken returned from the reconnoissance of the obstructions, the scow she had in tow broke loose and grounded off Morris' Island. The rebels thinking it a dangerous affair, peppered away at it thinking it was the "Devil," or something worse; but our informant assures us the "Devil" is safe, and will yet be made use of against the rebels.

The affair may be summed up thus: we have entered Charleston harbor, made a successful reconnoissance, engaged the rebel forts for three hours, damaged Sumter pretty seriously, lost one vessel, and have had a crowning proof of the invulnerability of the mortar fleet.

The foregoing is made up from an interesting account, furnished to the Baltimore American by an eye-witness, who was in the fight.

Plant Corn.—The idea of planting Cotton, says the Chattanooga Rebel, when the country looks to every furrow of its productive soil for the means of subsistence, is as treasonable as the sale of Cotton to the enemy.

THE ALABAMA IN PARLIAMENT.

On the 27th ult. there was a debate in the British House of Commons in relation to the Yankee complaints against the British Government in the matter of the Alabama. The Washington Chronicle of the 13th contains the following account of it:—

In a late issue a brief account was given of the debate in parliament on the 27th ult., in relation to the Alabama. The offensive speech of the Solicitor General on this subject is thus reported.

SPEECH OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.

The Solicitor General said he could easily show that the charge brought by the American Government against her Majesty's Government was most unfounded, and when the honorable member referred to the complaints of the American Government, it was desirable to see what they were. Since the first Mr. Seward complained not only of the Alabama, but also in the same communication of the export of arms, &c., to the Confederate States. It was certainly astonishing that the American Government could prefer such complaints; but it had all along denied to Great Britain the rights of neutrals allowed by international law, of which they had been themselves the strongest asserters.

He quoted at length the opinions of American jurists, and of the rules of practice laid down by Mr. Webster and Mr. Madison, to the effect that the American Government did not and could not prohibit its subjects from selling contraband goods to belligerents, but that they did so only at the risk of capture and confiscation by either belligerent.

"The Government would do all that it could to carry out the law. The Foreign Enlistment act was passed for our own defence, and not by an obligation of international law. Its violation was not a breach of international law, but of the municipal law; and as there was no offence on the showing of the American Government itself against international law, their only right of complaint arose from the act. The American Government was only entitled to ask this Government to carry out the law as it would do if it was concerned itself, and to administer the law as English laws were always administered, not on suspicion but on evidence. [Cheers.] If Government had directly or indirectly aided in fitting out hostile ships the Americans would have grounds for complaint, but not if private individuals did so, and their offence would be against the law of the country and not against international law, which did not prohibit them from dealing with either belligerent, subject to the penalty of capture and confiscation.

"The Government would carry out the law honestly and fairly. He could not but attribute the erroneous feeling in America to the assertions of the American Government, although aware of their inaccuracy. He denied that there had been any delay on the part of the Government. The law officers were consulted, and the order to stop the Alabama sent down to Liverpool within three days after the evidence was laid before Earl Russell, and showed that in a similar case the Americans had taken a much longer time. Both Governments had acted with reasonable despatch, and no one in that House believed that the Government had acted unworthily; and although he could make great allowance for the irritation of the Americans, he trusted that they would be convinced that the Government had acted honestly and impartially, although they had not always respected our neutrality when their own interests were concerned."

PROTESTS OF MR. BARING AND MR. BRIGHT.

Mr. Baring expressed his regret at the speech of the Solicitor General, which must be offensive to the Americans.

Mr. Bright was afraid the speech of one of the highest legal officers of the crown would add to the irritation already prevailing in America. Whatever mistakes Mr. Seward might have made, the chief one was in expecting that as we had an ambassador at Washington, and the United States being the only government in America which we acknowledged, having had one in London, they would be treated by our Government with greater forbearance and consideration in a purely domestic quarrel. He complained of the abuse of the English flag by the Confederate cruisers, and declared that the builders of the Oreto were now building other gunboats, and that Laird, of Birkenhead, and Thompson and Fraser, of Glasgow, were also constructing most formidable rams for the Confederates. He referred to the American foreign enlistment act, showing that in cases of grave suspicion the *onus probandi* was laid on the delinquent. The foreign enlistment act ought not to be a part of international law, but its object was to preserve our neutrality. The neutrality of the Government was a cold and unfriendly one, and, considering the enormous interests at stake, the Government must exert its influence to prevent acts so calculated to embroil us with a nation with which, of all nations, it was our interest to be at peace.

SPEECH OF MR. LAIRD, THE REBEL SHIPBUILDER.

Mr. Laird said the whole transaction with regard to the Alabama was most open and legitimate. Rifles were as deadly as vessels without guns, and he had seen manifests at the custom-house of rifles shipped to the Northern States by the celebrated firms of the Barings, and Brown & Co., of Liverpool. [Loud cheers.] He found also that more than 541,000 rifles, 26,500 gun-flints, and 49,000,000 of caps had been shipped to the Northern States, besides a fourth more as hardware. He had also been asked to build ships, complete with guns, for the Federal Government itself, and he read letters to prove this, amidst loud cheers. He was, therefore, astonished at the outcry in America, and complained of the espionage of the Federal Government and its agents here, and said that he would rather be handed down to posterity as the builder of a dozen Alabamas than as a man who set class against class, and cried up institutions of another country, which were to be found of no value when tested, and had reduced liberty itself to a mockery. [Cheers.]

The Hog Cholera—Correction.—The article on the "Hog Cholera," published in our local column yesterday, contained a material error which should be corrected. *Turnips*, it should have been stated, are a sure *preventive* of the disease and not a *cure* for it. We misunderstood Col. Wyatt, who said that upon giving his hogs this vegetable food, not one that was well at the time took the disease, nor has he had a case of it amongst them since—whereas before they were sickening and dying every day from it. If, therefore, the farmers, as soon as they discover this terrible distemper amongst their swine, will give them turnips, tops and all, they will save all that have not been seized with it. The spread of it will be thus effectually and certainly stopped, which is surely a great desideratum in times like these, when it is so important to keep up and increase the supply of bacon and lard.

Early Wheat.—Mr. Jas. Henry brought us in several very fine stalks of wheat fully headed out. They look very fine, and were free from rust. The crop we learn, will be excellent, if we do not have too much rain.—*Columbus Rep., March* 31.

Conundrums.—Quere?—What was Eve made for? *Answer*—ADAM'S Express Company.

Quere?—Why are Lincoln's green backs like the Jews? *Answer*—Because they come from ABRAHAM and have no redeemer.—*Chas. Cour.*

MORE FIGHTING.

Van Dorn's Late Battle.—The Chattanooga Rebel of the 15th says:

"We have stirring news from Franklin, in Williamson county. Van Dorn with his command, seven thousand strong, as the current *on dit* has it, made an assault upon that place on Friday last. The fight which ensued was bloody, and desperate to the end.

"After the fight at Thompson's Station the Federals fell back to Franklin. There they have hugged their breastworks ever since. It became expedient to dislodge them, and, at the time specified, a very well appointed expedition appeared in front of the place. After a random fire of half an hour the Federals retired, and our troops reached the public square. Freeman's Battery was posted near the market house.

"The yankees had not proceeded far before they met Sheridan's Division, encamped five miles out. With these reinforcements they dashed upon our troops, who had believed the day's work done. A furious encounter ensued, resulting in the capture of Freeman's Battery and its gallant commander. Our force retired to the out-skirt of the town. The yankees did not pursue.

A consultation was here held, which resulted in a resolve to recapture our lost guns at every hazard. With this intent a general assault was made. The columns of cavalry dashed down the different streets in splendid style. But when the enemy perceived our object, he clubbed his forces before the market place, barricading the battery. The struggle here was most bloody with heavy loss on both sides.

"In the midst of the melee the yankees, unable to hold either their position or our artillery, assassinated Capt. Freeman, who had been sent a prisoner to the rear. We thereafter took no more prisoners.

"We took three of the guns back, and killed a large number of the enemy, but heavy reinforcements arriving out of Nashville we found it expedient to retire.

"Such are the details reported to us. We have no means of ascertaining their perfect truth. They are stated to us, however, so positively, that we should do ourself wrong in failing to notice them. We do not regard the results of this fight to be serious, or look upon it in the light of a disaster."

The Richmond Examiner has the following:—

The Fight at Williamsburg.—We get some particulars of the fight at Williamsburg, through a gentleman who participated in the affair.

On the night of the 10th, the 59th Virginia regiment, Col. Tabb, was sent to the rear of Fort Magruder. At the break of day next morning, he dashed upon the cavalry camp at Whitaker's Mill. The attack was a splendid success. He destroyed the enemy's whole camp, commissary and hospital stores, and an immense amount of ammunition, besides killing a large number of horses. The enemy was also pretty severely punished. Five of them were killed, several wounded, nineteen taken prisoners, and some twenty or so of the sick paroled. After this splendid feat Col. Tabb made good his retreat without the loss of a man—only one officer and private wounded. Fort Magruder is immensely strengthened by new redoubts and rifle pits, and the enemy had at least 5000 men to defend it, but, like Pope, they did not look well to their rear.

The enemy wreaked their vengeance on Williamsburg and shelled the town for over three hours. Though shot and shell fell in every direction, fortunately none of our men were hurt, our only loss being one of the artillery horses killed.

Some of our forces are just out of Williamsburg, on the ridges commanding the city, on which we have stationed several batteries of artillery. Our troops are in splendid condition, and are anxiously awaiting the enemy to show his hand.

The Battle of Somerset.—The impression has been induced that Gen. Pegram's recent raid into Kentucky resulted in a disaster. That such is far from being the fact will appear from the following brief but authentic account of the whole expedition:

Brig. Gen. Pegram was ordered by Gen. Johnston to proceed, with his brigade, numbering something under 1500 men, into the centre of the State of Kentucky to collect beef cattle for the support of the army at Tullahoma. Gen. Pegram left the neighborhood of Knoxville, crossed the Cumberland river and proceeded to Danville in Boyle county, in the very centre of the State. In Danville were seven regiments of Yankees with twelve pieces of artillery. These were at once attacked, and after little resistance, driven out of the town and pursued across the Kentucky river to within 14 miles of Lexington. Having collected 700 cattle, Gen. Pegram started on his return, driving the cattle ahead, and having divided his troops into three bodies, who were to proceed by parallel roads to prevent surprise. On reaching Somerset he received information that the enemy, with overwhelming numbers, was in pursuit and that the Cumberland was so swollen by a freshet as to much delay the crossing of the cattle. In this conjuncture he determined to go back and meet the enemy, and by retarding his advance to give as much time as possible for the transportation of the cattle across the Cumberland. With 600 men he met the enemy, 3000 strong, a few miles out of Somerset. After a severe engagement of several hours duration, he was forced to give way, but retreated in good order and effected his escape across the river. Of the 700 cattle with which he had started from Danville, he brought 537 safely across the river. His loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 150.

Martial Law.—The House of Representatives on Wednesday last passed the Joint Resolutions, reported by Mr. Russell from the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

I. That Martial Law, in the sense of an arbitrary suspension of all the laws and civil jurisdictions, cannot exist within the Confederate States.

II. That Martial Law, in any sense, if it can exist within the Confederate States, can exist only by virtue of Legislative authority.

III. Military Law (for the government of the forces) is distinct from Martial Law, and it is enacted by Congress in pursuance of the Constitution.

IV. Without martial law military commanders may sometimes exert extraordinary powers at and near the places occupied by their troops, and may be justified by the nature and necessities of the service, and, therefore, by the laws authorizing the employment of the forces; but they assume the hazard of responsibility according to known principles of law.

V. For the security of liberty and the certainty of law, powers which are necessary to be conferred on the President or on military commanders, in lieu of the power to declare martial law within the Confederate States, ought to be conferred by distinct enactments.

The vote was:—

Yeas—Messrs Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Baldwin, Batson, Boyce, Bridgers, H W Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Curry, Davidson, Davis, DeJarnett, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Garland, Garnett, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Herbert, Hodge, Holcombe, Marshall, McLean, Perkins, Ralls, Read, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of N. C., Strickland, Vest, Villers, Wright of Ga., Wright of Texas—45.

Nays.—Messrs Barksdale, Conrad, Conrow, Currin, Dargan, Dupre, Elliot, Ewing, Freeman, Graham, Hilton, Holt, Jones, Kenan of Ga., Kenan of N. C., Lewis, Lyons, Machen, Martin, Miller, Munnerlynn, Pugh, Royston, Swann, Trippe, Welch, Wilcox—27.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND Co., April 15, 1863.

Messrs Editors:—I have noticed some communications in the Observer within the last few weeks that not only do injustice to this community, but are calculated to render the soldiers from this section, who are so unfortunate as to read these misrepresentations, discontented and unhappy.

I will make a statement of facts, which, if you will be kind enough to publish it in your paper, will present us in a better light.

In the first place, Messrs. Editors, nearly two years ago, when the first Company of Volunteers was organized in this county, there was a call made for funds to equip that company. This community promptly responded to that call and raised in a few hours forty-five hundred dollars

It is true that this money was paid back to the subscribers, but at the time the donations were made no one expected or desired the money to be refunded to them. Nor was the money refunded because the liberal contributors repented of their liberality or upon consideration concluded they had overstepped the bounds of their patriotism, but because the County Court voted that the money which was necessary for the equipment of the companies from this county and for the support of indigent soldiers' families should be raised by taxation, believing it to be a more just and equal method of raising money than by voluntary contributions. Since that time there have been numerous calls for money. All these calls have received a ready response, and sums thought to be necessary have been promptly raised by this community.

Mr. T. C. Leak, one of our largest farmers, has been furnishing corn to soldiers' families and to the poor of his district for one dollar per bushel, and when he had sold all he could spare, bought corn from others at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel and disposed of it to soldiers' families at one dollar per bushel. H. H. Covington has been and still is (I think) selling corn to soldiers' families at one dollar per bushel, and his wife is now letting them have bacon at twelve-and-a half cents per pound, receiving in pay weaving at old prices.

There are doubtless numerous other instances in which the farmers have thus favored the soldiers' families, which have not come to my knowledge.

One of our most wealthy men has been for the last twelve months, investing all his surplus capital—amounting to many thousands of dollars—in Confederate Bonds, with the design of aiding our government as much as he could. Had he not been prompted by love for his country, but on the other hand solely lusting for gain, he might have scoured the country, bought cotton, land and negroes, as the wealthy in many sections have done, who were afraid of the currency, afraid of Confederate Bonds, and were determined to enrich themselves to the greater distress of the country. Nor can it be argued that this individual is wanting in foresight or financial acumen; his course has been prompted solely by patriotic motives.

Whatever may have been the design of the writers of the articles alluded to, they can scarcely fail to bring upon themselves the charge of wilful misrepresentation or egregious ignorance respecting what has been and is still being done in support of the war by the people of this section. That this community have supplied to the soldiers in the field all the delicacies and comforts which times of peace and plenty put within the reach of those men when at home engaged in their ordinary pursuits, is not asserted. Few if any *at home* enjoy those comforts. If they did I doubt not they would willingly share them with the soldier.

That there are none in this community who are more selfish than patriotic, I will not assert, but if mankind is to be judged by its worst specimens, I think some of us would willingly take a place in some other species of the animate creation.

As a whole, the people of this section have been liberal and provident to supply the wants of the soldiers in the field, and universally kind to poor families at home.

ROCKINGHAM.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

COVINGTON, Richmond county, April 13.

Messrs. Editors: Your correspondent Truth, in trying to correct some mistake of your correspondent Justice, says that soldiers' wives generally have to pay as much for corn as any body else. In justice to the citizens of Steele's District I will say that no soldier's wife has paid over one dollar per bushel for corn in this district; I have no knowledge that any soldier's wife of this county or of the adjoining county has paid over one dollar per bushel for corn in this district. I do not say that we have supplied all of the soldiers' wives from the adjoining county, but I say that they have received a liberal share from this district. P. N. Stanback delivered to the agent of this district one hundred bushels of corn for the soldiers' families at one dollar per bushel; he has sold his corn to all of the needy families at one dollar per bushel. J. P. Little, Esq., and Capt. B. F. Little have been fully as liberal. Perhaps I ought not to have called any names, for the citizens in the Fork of the River have been so liberal that there should be no exceptions. He also says that precious little have the rich ones given to the great cause. At the call of the Governor for clothing this district supplied five or six hundred dollars' worth gratuitously at a very short notice. Truth should be more careful. When he wishes to slur his own district he should not include Richmond county.

D. A.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

In hospital at Wilmington, 22d Feb'y, Jas. F. Smith, in the 19th year of his age, private of Co. B, O. K. Boys, 31st Reg't, son of W. E. and Mary Smith, formerly of Richmond county. Rarely were such qualities of head and heart found in one so young. He was a youth of great promise, possessing more than ordinary intellect, which had been well cultivated. As a student, he always gained the respect and admiration of his teachers and the love of his fellow-students. As a brother, he was kind and obliging; as a son, dutiful and dearly beloved. "None knew him but to love him." He had a large circle of friends; no foes. His bleeding country called him to arms, and as soon as he arrived at the age of 18 years he volunteered in Capt. Charles Lindsey's company. He would have done this before, but was always obedient to the will of his parents. Let the Captain of his company testify as to his character in camp. Says he: "Jimmy was a noble boy, loved by officers and men. Never was an order given that he refused to obey; always at his post. In fact, if he had any faults, I was unable to discover them."

He was in the battle below Kinston, and soon after fell a victim to camp fever. Truly has an intellectual, lovely and noble boy fallen. He was sick but a short time, and for the last few days was attended by his father and mother. The deceased had not formally connected himself with the Church, but was a child of the Covenant—a regular and attentive worshipper at the house of God. His Bible, given to him by his sorrow-stricken mother, was found under his head after his death; and although such was the character of his disease that he could not converse as to his future prospects, yet surely we may indulge a good hope that our loss is his gain. Peace, then, to the ashes of the good boy and brave soldier.

N. T. B.

Near Goldsborough, 27th Dec'r, Mr. Richard Johnson, aged about 45. He was a native of Cumberland, and volunteered under Capt. Sloan in the 51st Reg't, leaving a wife and three small children to mourn their loss. He was a professor of religion and said on his death-bed he was willing to die, for he was ready for death and Judgment. He had a long and severe illness in Goldsborough, and left there with his father to go home, and travelled 16 miles; they stopped to tarry through the night with a friend, where death seized him for its victim,—

And angels wafted his spirit home,
To dwell in climes on high,
To sing around God's dazzling throne
With those above the sky.

D. K. M.

In hospital at Richmond, the 28th July 1862, Serg't James Cooper, eldest son of Dixon and Mary Cooper, in the 25th year of his age. The deceased was a member of Co. F, 20th Reg't N. C. T. He was one among the first to respond to his country's call to drive the invader from our soil. He went through the battles around Richmond; the fatigue being too much for his constitution, he soon fell a victim to disease, from which he did not recover. In his death the Company has lost a worthy member—the Confederacy a good soldier. Although he did not pour out his life's blood upon the battle-field, as he willingly would have done, still he may be called another martyr in the cause of freedom. Though he had never confessed himself to any Church, he was a man of moral habits. In his death his parents have lost a dutiful son, his sisters a loving brother, the community a warm and generous hearted friend.

He left his pleasant home,
He left his many friends,
At the first call of duty,
He rushed at once to arms.
Not long ago he filled his place
Upon the tented field,
But he has run his mortal race,
And never can return.

A. W.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

On the 19th March, in Hospital at Goldsboro', of small-pox, Claiborne Harris, of Co. F, 44th Reg't, aged about 20 years and 11 days. He was a good soldier and well beloved by all who knew him. He was a native of Montgomery county, and leaves a father, mother, brothers and sisters to mourn his loss.—SISTER.

EXEMPTION OF MAIL CARRIERS.

An Act to exempt contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States and the drivers of Post coaches and hacks from military service.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States shall be exempt from the performance of military duty in the armies of the Confederate States from and after the passage of this act, during the time they are such contractors: Provided, that no more than one contractor shall be exempt on any route, and that no more than one member of any firm of contractors shall be exempt, and no contractor on any route of less than ten miles in length, and on which the mail is carried on horse, shall be exempt under this act; and if one or more members of any such firm be exempt from age or other cause from the performance of military duty, the other member, or members of such firm, shall not be exempt by this act on account of being mail contractors; and provided further, that no person to whom a contract for carrying the mails may be transferred, with the consent of the post-office department, after the passage of this act, shall be exempt from military service on that account.

SEC. 2. That drivers of post coaches and hacks for carrying the mails on all routes where the weight of the mails requires that they should be carried in coaches or hacks, shall be exempt from military service in the armies of the Confederate States from and after the passage of this act, so long as they continue to be employed as such drivers; Provided, the contractor by whom any such driver is employed, shall take and subscribe an oath to be furnished to the enrolling officer, that the weight of the mails on his route requires the use of coaches or hacks for their conveyance, and that he has not a greater number of drivers employed in his service than are indispensable to enable him to fulfil his contract for carrying the mails, and that he will not, while a contractor, employ a greater number of drivers than may be indispensably necessary for that purpose; and that he will give notice to the enrolling officer when any such driver ceases to be in his employment.

Our Prisoners at Camp Douglas.—Among the prisoners brought up by the flag of truce boat, on last Monday, were some from the West, who have been confined at Camp Douglas, at Chicago. The very sight of the poor fellows is enough to strike pity to the heart. We wish the Government could hear their tales of suffering and distress, and we hope that they will take some step to lay their grievances before the authorities here.

Camp Douglas is worse than the HOLE OF CALCUTTA. Not satisfied with putting our men to death by suffering and torture, the Yankee demons have taken to *poisoning them!* The little things, such as peas and cakes, that our poor prisoners would *buy* out of their few remaining cents, had killed a number of our men, and on an investigation being ordered and the food analyzed, poison was plainly detected, and its presence admitted by the Yankee surgeons! The authorities tried to exculpate themselves by laying it to an old Irish woman who was permitted to peddle cakes among the prisoners.

The death of our men at Camp Douglas has been appalling. One of our prisoners estimates that in the short space of three months there were over 750 deaths. This was caused by a combination of causes,—the low, wet and marshy situation of the camp, being half in water; the filth and vermin of the place, and the long and desolate confinement of our men. In fact, some of the prisoners who came up by the last flag of truce had languished there for nearly two years, and their dejected, sorrow stricken and emaciated faces bore testimony of more than all they told of their suffering.

The suffering to which our brave men have been subjected by the demons is enough to melt the heart to tears. Even in the cold winter, when our prisoners were taken there from the West—in mid winter—they were thrown into prison, with nothing more than a pallet of wet straw as a bed, and without a particle of clothing to protect them from the cold and piercing blasts—and one who knows any thing of Western life knows how fearfully they sweep over the prairies. In all the cold our men lay exposed to the storm, cold and shivering and benumbed. A cold snow storm came, and the result was that twenty-five or thirty of our men actually froze to death. We have this on reliable authority, and the story is substantially confirmed, in every particular, by an account which we published some time since from the Chicago Times.

On their way from the West, our prisoners were still objects of persecution and malignity of the Yankees, and were made to travel two live-long days without a morsel of food! They left at Camp Douglas about two thousand prisoners, who were to be exchanged, and were leaving in bodies of four and five hundred. It was hoped by our men that they would soon be out of the clutches of the demons who have lorded it over them with a tyranny and cruelty worse than that of the dark ages.—*Rich. Exam., 14th.*

The Northern Neck of Virginia.—A correspondent writes that the Yankees have desolated the Northern Neck as far as they can. They have robbed from Stafford to Heathsville, in Northumberland. Besides stealing negroes, destroying stock of every description, using and wasting grain in large quantities (which our commissaries ought to have bought and consumed last year,) they have carried off immense numbers of horses and mules. All the plantations are in commons. The fences and woods have been burnt wherever their pickets have been posted. Very few farmers are in condition to make corn during the present year, from want of labor, teams, farming utensils (ruthlessly burnt and destroyed,) and inclosed fields.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Chatham Railroad Company.—We learn that at the meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Kemp P. Battle, Geo. W. Mordecai, Wm. J. Hawkins, S. S. Royster, J. E. Allen, John C. Washington, Henry A. London.

Raleigh Progress, 17th.

Barn Burnt.—On Thursday night of last week the Barn of Ralph Gorrell Esq., of this place, was discovered to be on fire, and was speedily entirely consumed. Besides a quantity of provender and other valuable property destroyed, Mr. G.'s carriage horses perished in the flames.

Greens. Patriot.

"What is Everybody's Business is Nobody's."—The editor of the Brandon Republican, appreciating the moral of this adage, last week took notice in his paper of the fact that the gardens of the soldiers' wives and poor widow in town needed plowing, and called on twenty gentlemen to send a horse and plow each on a certain day and do the job. Fourteen of them responded—one of them sending two plows and another two men instead to clear off the ground. Encouraged by this success, he has this week designated 14 more to send a hand each with the necessary tools, on a day named, to repair such of the garden fences as stand in need of it.

Married, on the 5th inst., R. A. Tar, Esq., to Miss Jane Feathers—commodities that work well together.

WAR NEWS.

From Suffolk.—PETERSBURG, April 16.—Passengers on the Norfolk train yesterday afternoon report the arrival of a courier from General Longstreet's headquarters at Ivor station yesterday morning. He stated that Suffolk was completely invested by our forces at dark Tuesday evening. Every avenue of ingress and egress was occupied by our troops. The tracks of the Seaboard and Norfolk railroads in rear of Suffolk had been torn up; pontoons had been thrown across the Nansemond river; and eligible positions occupied for our heavy guns, in the event of any attack by the enemy's gunboats. It was not known that Gen. Longstreet intended to make an effort to carry the enemy's fortifications at Suffolk by direct assault. Many are of the opinion that, by cutting off his supplies, the garrison at Suffolk must speedily capitulate, and that to avoid any unnecessary effusion of blood, General Longstreet will resort to this expedient. The heavy firing heard Tuesday was occasioned by the opposition the enemy offered to our marching upon his rear. Our casualties are reported at 34 wounded. It is said that we lost several killed, but no definite number has been mentioned.

It is stated by those who have recently been in Suffolk, that the enemy have no fortifications on the Portsmouth side, having never anticipated any attack from the rear, and believing that the Dismal Swamp on that side was impenetrable.

The courier reports that we had encountered two of the enemy's gunboats on the Nansemond river, and that one of them was destroyed, and the other retreated in a crippled condition.

Passengers by the Norfolk train yesterday afternoon, report that intelligence of [yankee] Gen Corcoran's death reached Ivor yesterday. It was stated that he was certainly killed in an engagement near Suffolk Tuesday.—*Express.*

Items from the North.—Yankee papers of the 13th contain the following items:

British Neutrality.—There had been a debate on American affairs in the British Parliament Lord John Russell, in alluding to the war in America, contended that neutrality was the only safe policy to be preserved by the English Government.

"Depend upon it, my Lords, if the war in America is to cease, it is far better it should cease with the conviction, both on the part of the North and the South, that they can never live again happily as one community and one republic; and that the termination of hostilities can never be brought about by the advice, the mediation, or the interference of any European power. (Cheers.) I repeat I have spoken only of the duty of the Government at the present time, and I trust now there will be no further debate on this subject. (Loud cheers.)"

Van Dorn's Fight in Tennessee.—Van Dorn attacked Gen. Granger at Franklin with 15,000 men. The battle lasted nearly all day. Van Dorn was repulsed with a loss of 300, while the Federal loss is 100. Gen. Stanley's cavalry, led by himself, charged and captured a battery and 200 prisoners, but, being unsupported, was compelled to relinquish the battery and all but 20 prisoners. The enemy were pursued until dark.

McClellan—the two years' regiments.—A special dispatch to the New York Herald says that McClellan has tendered his resignation and that the War Department has decided to muster out the two years' regiments to date from the time of their muster into the service of the U. S. Fifty dollars bounty and thirty days furlough are promised each soldier who re-enlists for a year after his term of service expires.

Charleston.—The Chronicle editorially says: The Charleston "enterprise" may be abandoned for a time, but efforts to suppress the rebellion will go forward."

Bibles and Testaments for the Soldiers.—Some generous persons in Baltimore have sent to the Rev. A. E. Dickinson, for our soldiers, four thousand copies of the New Testament and three thousand copies of Psalms, Proverbs and the Gospel by John.—*Richmond Whig.*

Death of a Member of Congress.—Hon. Wm. M. Cook, member of Congress from the St. Louis District, Missouri, died in Petersburg the 14th.

Potash Works for Sale.

Important to Parties in Want of Substitutes.

THE subscribers being unable to devote their personal attention to the business, offer for sale the "Enterprise Potash Works" located in Chatham county, four miles from Pittsboro', and about 13 miles from McIver's Depot, on the Western Railroad. These works are now turning out a superior article of Potash, are in good order, and to a man of energy, who would give his personal superintendence to the business, would prove a most lucrative investment. The Land comprises 127 acres, about one-fourth of which is cleared. Adjoining, is a body of six or seven hundred acres abounding in black jack, post oak and hickory, which can be bought at a low figure, and which would yield timber enough to keep the works in operation for years. The party purchasing will receive full instructions in all the practical details of the business.

The subscribers now have the offer of a large Government contract, which, if taken, will operate as an exemption from military service.

Address, POE & BERNARD,
Fayetteville, N. C

or make personal application to W. H. Bernard, at the office of the N. C. Presbyterian.

April 7. 18 14t

FAIR NOTICE!

Give in your Taxables.

THE undersigned having been appointed, at March Term 1863 of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, to receive the list of Taxables in the Fayetteville and Cross Creek Districts, hereby notify all persons interested to come forward during the last 20 working days in April 1863 and render to us a true list of all their subjects of taxation, as set forth in the Revenue Bill (except land and negroes.) All those failing to make return to us of their lists will subject themselves to indictment and fine. We will attend from day to day, commencing on the 8th day of April, at the Store house on Hay street recently occupied by J. & T. Waddill, for the purpose of receiving the Lists, from 10 to 1 o'clock, where a copy of the Revenue Bill may be found.

JOSEPH AREY,
List Taker for Fayetteville Dist.
JOHN W. BAKER, Jr.,
List Taker for Cross Creek Dist.

March 28. 15-t1M

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of Wheels, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.

Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy.

DAVID ANDERSON & CO.

Jan. 19 95 tf

Bank of Fayetteville,
15th APRIL, 1863.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders will take place at the Hall of the Bank, on Monday the 18th day of May next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

20*td W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

WOOD WANTED.

200 CORDS PINE WOOD, delivered at any point on the Western Railroad.

D. ANDERSON & CO.,
Eagle Foundry.

April 8, 1863. 18t4t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1863.

From Eastern North Carolina.—We regret to learn, that instead of capturing Washington, as all had confidently hoped and expected he would do, Gen. Hill has found it necessary to raise the siege and retire to Greenville, some 25 miles from Washington, up the Tar river. Such is the news brought from the spot by Gov. Vance, who returned to Raleigh on Saturday.

We had heard some days ago of an accident to the second Whitworth gun, by which it was rendered useless. Being thus deprived of both those powerful long range guns, Gen. Hill appears to have had no others of sufficient power to prevent the yankee gunboats and transports from passing up the river with reinforcements and supplies; and then his only course was to retreat—perhaps with a hope that the enemy may follow him.

Having no doubt of Gen. Hill's courage and judgment as a commander, which have been tested upon numerous fields, from Bethel to Fredericksburg, we have full confidence that he has done all he could—that he would have captured Washington if that had been practicable with the means at his command and without too great a sacrifice of life.

A few days ago there were reports of a yankee advance from Newbern towards Kinston, but if anything of the kind occurred, it must have been a very small force, for nothing further has been heard of it.

We have a letter from Camp Comfort, Jones county, April 14th, from an officer of the 63d (Cavalry) Reg't, who states that

"Every thing is quiet on the South side of the Neuse the attention of the enemy being attracted by the roar of our guns around Washington."

A letter this morning, from Kinston 16th inst., states that a courier yesterday announced an advance by the enemy 25 miles from Newbern; but a later courier reported their return. Supposed to be a reconnoitering party. The 49th Reg't had gone down 12 miles below Kinston, to relieve the 35th, which had been stationed there.

Pleasant Reading.—We copy the full yankee account of the attack on Charleston, in which an attempt is made to cover up the inglorious defeat of the Monitors by a pretence that the object was merely a reconnoissance, to discover the location of the rebel forts! Well, we think the yankees are pretty well advised by this time not only of where they are, but of what they are capable of doing.

We are now curious to see whether anybody, either at the North or in Europe, will be deceived by such a bold pretence, after all the preparation and all the vaunts of what that preparation was certain to accomplish.

The latest accounts in the Charleston Courier, as well as the latest Northern accounts, which we copy, tell of far more serious damage to the yankee Monitors than had been supposed. The non-renewal of the attack is thus accounted for.

Suffering of our Soldiers in South Carolina.—We have seen a gentleman recently from James' Island, near Charleston, where Gen. Clingman's North Carolina Brigade is stationed, who gives a deplorable account of the want of provisions by which they are suffering. He says that their allowance of meat is restricted to *two ounces* a day. They have plenty of corn meal, but no flour. With such an inadequate supply of even the plainest food, we are not surprised to learn that they are never free from the gnawings of hunger. Whether the troops from other States are similarly straitened for food, our informant does not know. We think it unlikely, for we see no complaint from them, and learn that in other parts of the country the army is much better fed.

But, whether others suffer or not, the people of North Carolina should do what they can to nourish and sustain their own neglected soldiers, even at the expense of some deprivation to themselves. We propose, therefore, that immediate steps be taken in every county which has one or more companies stationed near Charleston, to collect food or money to send at once to their relief. In Clingman's Brigade there are three companies from this county, viz: Capt. J. R. Murchison's, 8th Reg't, Capt. George Sloan's, 51st, and Capt. (now Maj.) J. R. McDonald's, 51st. We suggest that a subscription be forthwith made—to-day—of meat, or money to be invested in meat, to be sent them by Mr R. E. Heide, Sutler to the Brigade, who will leave here in two or three days and will carry whatever is sent directly to those companies. Will not some gentlemen who have leisure start the subscription? We have no doubt it will be liberally met by the citizens of Fayetteville and Cumberland, who have never yet failed to respond handsomely to any call of patriotism or humanity.

Habeas Corpus.—Another important case has been decided by Chief Justice Pearson. In July 1862, John N. Irvin of Rockingham county hired a substitute, one Gedhart, who was 36 years of age, and consequently not then liable as a conscript. He was accepted by Col. Mallett, and Irvin received an absolute discharge. After the passage of the law subjecting men between 35 and 45 to conscription, it was contended that Gedhart was himself liable, and that therefore Irvin's discharge had no further effect. The Chief Justice decided that this was not the law, but that Irvin, having been absolutely discharged, was no longer liable to conscription. He says it would be different where a youth under 18 was hired, since it was known to the parties when he was hired, that he would be liable on arriving at 18. The consideration then fails and the officer has no right to grant a longer discharge.

We have not room to-day for the whole opinion, of which the above is the substance.

How to bring down Prices.—A patriotic citizen of Savannah, Geo., G. B. Lamar, having advertised to sell rice by the cask to soldiers' families at 10 cents a pound, while the market price was twenty-two cents, had distributed less than 50 casks before the market price fell to 13 cents.

Mr. Lamar suggests through the Savannah papers that if some person or company would offer corn in the same way, that article might also be reduced within the reach of the people. This is possible, though we regret to say such has not been the effect here. First we had the subscription of $16,000 to purchase corn in the Northeastern part of the State to be sold here at cost, under which several thousand bushels have been brought here and sold at from $1.75 to $2 a bushel (exclusive of the sacks;) and then Messrs. Myrover and Worth brought other thousands of bushels which they sold at cost, (about $2 50, exclusive of the sacks.) Yet in spite of all this, and even while this corn was being sold at these comparatively low prices, the street price was from $4 to $4 50. One good effect, however, has doubtless followed these benevolent operations, viz: Corn has been prevented by them from going up to $6, $7, or $8, as it doubtless would have done but for these partial supplies at low prices.

Expected Fall of Prices.—We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that for several days there has been a feeling of uneasiness in the speculating market, under an apprehension of a general tumble of prices, produced by the investment of Confederate notes into eight per cent. bonds, the revolutionary stories of the Northern prints, the buoyancy of the Confederate securities in Europe, the Federal defeat at Charleston, and other events connected with the war indicative of a better time coming speedily to the South. The only actual fall, however, which had taken place was in tobacco and clothing, the latter being down about 33⅓ per cent.

P. S. Bacon has fallen at Richmond 30 cents per pound, and sugar 15 cents.

Circumstances alter Cases.—The conduct of so-called statesmen is so often influenced by self-interest and circumstances, regardless of principle, as sadly to weaken one's faith in their patriotism. A writer in the Charleston Courier cites some remarkable instances of the "principle" which has governed Massachusetts since the purchase of Louisiana in 1803. In that year the Legislature of that State adopted the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That the annexation of Louisiana to the Union transcends the constitutional power of the Government of the United States. It forms a new Confederacy, to which the States united by the former compact are not bound to adhere."

Here is a distinct affirmation of the doctrines of State sovereignty, the Union a compact of States, and the right of any one to withdraw from that compact when it deems that its associates have violated it. In short, Massachusetts then contended for all that Gen. Hayne claimed and Mr. Webster denied, in the celebrated discussion between those champions of South and North in 1830.

Again, in 1811, when Louisiana applied for admission into the Union as a State, Josiah Quincy, a leading member of Congress from Massachusetts, said, and after being called to order committed his remarks to writing:

"If this bill pass it is my deliberate opinion that it is a virtual dissolution of the Union, and that it will free the States from their moral obligations. And as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, definitely to prepare for a separation—amicably if they can, violently if they must."

Once more: John Quincy Adams, in describing the Federal disunionists of Massachusetts, says, among other reasons for dissolving on the annexation of Louisiana, was the following:

"That it was oppressive to the interests and destructive to the influence of the Northern section of the Confederacy, whose right and duty it was, therefore, to *secede* from the body politic, and to constitute one of their own."

After all this, John Quincy Adams became one of the most violent opponents of the secession here affirmed as a right, and Massachusetts is waging a most malignant war to prove that what she claimed as a right is no right at all.

The explanation of all of which is, that the pecuniary and political interests of the yankee nation were supposed to be injuriously affected by the purchase of Louisiana, and therefore Massachusetts declared for State rights and secession, and then these same pecuniary and political interests were supposed to be injuriously affected by State rights and secession, and therefore Massachusetts declares against them.

Genuine Yankeeism.—On the 21st of Sept. 1775, just after the commencement of the Revolutionary war, Gen. Washington wrote to the President of Congress as follows:—

"The necessities of the troops having required pay, I directed that those of Massachusetts should receive for one month, upon their being mustered and returning proper roll; but a claim was immediately made for pay by lunar months, and several regiments have declined taking up their warrants on this account."

Was ever the like heard of about any other people under the sun? With all the glow of patriotism that the world has supposed to have influenced the men of Massachusetts in the very outset of a great struggle for liberty, they haggled for a pitiful gain of two days' pay in every month—to make their country pay them for thirteen months instead of twelve in a year?

The Siege of Washington.—The New York Herald of the 9th has letters from its correspondent, 12 miles below Washington, N. C., of the 1st and 2d inst., and from Newbern 3d inst. The writer admits that they were "decidedly in a tight place," and for himself "should wish I was 'to home'." When Gen. Foster, then at Newbern, heard on the 29th of the investment of Washington, he started immediately for that place, and arrived on the 30th, only "to find that the danger was even greater than he had anticipated." He sent for a brigade of infantry and some light field pieces, which were forthwith dispatched and arrived at a point on the river where they heard of the battery at Hill's Point, which they could not pass. The writer says, in his first letter,—

"At daylight this morning the battery at Rodman's farm opened fire from four guns on the Commodore Hull, which was lying in the stream about 700 yards distant. The Hull fought them for about an hour with her stern guns, when her officers found that the high wind was fast lowering the water in the river and it would be necessary to take a position in deeper water. Accordingly they moved about a mile nearer the town, when the vessel grounded, and as the water was still falling it became impossible to move her. She was within easy range of the enemy's batteries and remained so until after sundown, and was a fine target for over twelve hours. And right heartily did the rebel artillerists ply their guns upon her. Over seventy shots struck her. Her upper works are completely demolished, three of her guns have been disabled by the rebel shots; but strange to say, she has had but three men wounded and none killed during the entire action. Her machinery is all in perfect order and her hull is undamaged."

Crops.—A friend writes from High Point on the 15th inst.:—

"The crops of wheat everywhere look finely notwithstanding the late spring; and in almost every house is to be heard the sound of the loom. You know that my "roving disposition" has carried me over the State often at this season of the year and my experience is that the wheat crop so far promises well, and further there is much more provisions in the country than supposed. People do not care to sell at least till they see how the growing crop turns out.

"In this connection allow me to remark that our excellent Governor, acting under authority given him by the Legislature, has bought and has now on hand 300,000 pounds of bacon, 2000 casks of rice and about 80,000 bushels of corn. This is to be distributed among the different counties for the benefit of the poor. I learn that but two counties have so far applied for bacon. The act appropriating $1,000,000 for soldiers' families is working well and doing much good."

The Conscript Garden.—Further packages of seeds for this garden have been received at this office from Miss Barclay, Mrs. Duncan Crawford, Robeson county, Mrs. D. C. McNeill, Robeson county, Mrs. Malcom McDonald, Cumberland.

We are requested to return the thanks of Col. Mallett for the prompt and liberal contributions of seeds, and to say that there is now a sufficient supply, except of one kind, which the people of Wake are furnishing.

Confederate Bonds.—The investments in 8 per cent. bonds at the Depository in this town within the last two or three weeks approach half a million of dollars. And we think that near half a million had been sold here previously.

Gen. Hill and Gov. Stanly.—The New York papers publish a correspondence between these officials, in which each abuses the other to the extent of his ability. The correspondence grew out of the burning of some houses in Plymouth, as to which our readers will recollect the facts, as contained in the French-Stanly correspondence, published some time ago. The present letters contain nothing of interest, except that Stanly says, in conclusion, that he was then (March 27) about to start immediately to California, his place of residence.

Dividend.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad 10 per cent.

☞ A soldier in camp advertised in last Monday's Observer for a substitute,—applications to be left at this office and forwarded. Sundry persons have written to us making inquiries. They are informed that their letters have been forwarded to the advertiser. Applicants hereafter will address their letters as directed in the advertisement and attach postage stamps or their letters will not be sent.

Advertisers will hereafter sign their names and give their address, or the advertisements will not appear. We have quite as much business of our own as we desire, and no time to attend to other people's.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.
THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON ABANDONED.

Petersburg, April 18.—We have, says the Express, New York and Baltimore papers of the 15th inst. The N. Y. Herald has the following:—

The Situation.—The attempt to take Charleston is for the time abandoned. The iron-clad fleet of Admiral Dupont and the army of Gen. Hunter have been withdrawn to Port Royal. The experiment proved too hazardous. The batteries of the enemy at Sumter, Moultrie and Cummings' Point, and the obstructions in the channels, presented obstacles too formidable to be overcome by the force brought against them. By the arrival of the Arago from Charleston bar on the 14th inst., we learn these facts. The fire from the batteries was tremendous, as the condition of the Keokuk shows. She was fairly riddled through and through with highly polished steel shot, weighing 100 pounds each, furnished to the rebels by England. Our vessels fired in all only 151 shots at the forts, while the latter struck the boats over 520 times. The armed transport George Washington was destroyed by the rebels in Coosaw river, near Port Royal, on Thursday last. In company with the gunboat Hale, she went up the Coosaw, was attacked by a rebel battery, which sent a shot through her magazine and blew her up. The crew were fired upon while attempting to escape, and several of them killed and wounded.

Our correspondence from the Blackwater to-day gives an interesting account of the rebel advance upon Suffolk, the capture of our outposts, and the flight of the women and children. The object of this attack is to prevent reinforcements from reaching Gen. Foster in his perilous position at Washington, N. C., and to cut off our forces at Suffolk from communication with Norfolk, which latter place no doubt the rebels intend to invest.

The Progress of the War.—The Herald says editorially:

The repulse of Admiral Dupont's iron-clad fleet at Charleston indefinitely postpones, we suspect, the resumption of active operations against that rebel stronghold. The door will doubtless be kept more closely guarded than heretofore against English blockade runners, with their "aid and comfort to the enemy;" but, as the sickly summer season in a few weeks will revisit the S. C. seaboard, we conclude that nothing but some overwhelming Union successes in other quarters will secure the capture of Charleston before the return of the malaria killing frosts of autumn. Indeed, it is broadly hinted in a leading abolition journal that the idea of a crushing spring campaign has been abandoned at Washington, and that probably our military operations, until the end of the summer, will be limited to pegging a little here and pegging a little there, as the occasion may invite or demand. The failure at Charleston, together with the failure at Vicksburg, to gain any decisive advantage over the enemy, has, at all events, put an end to the late confident expectations of the country in regard to a vigorous and decisive prosecution of the war.

The Fight at Charleston.—Referring to the fight at Charleston, the Herald says:

The guns of the forts were of the heaviest calibre and most approved patterns—the English allies of the rebels having supplied them with some of their best ordnance. The artillery practice was excellent, as is proved by the fact that our nine vessels were struck 520 times, the favors being distributed as follows:—

New Ironsides received 65 shots, Keokuk 90, Weehawken 60, Montauk 20, Passaic 58, Nantucket 51, Catskill 51, Patapsco 45, Nahant 80.

The Herald has the following letter from the Fleet:—

The last hours of the Keokuk.—Off Charleston Bar, April 8.—In coming out of the action yesterday, the Keokuk had the advance, and before she had arrived at the buoy I was alongside of her in a small boat. It was nearly dark at the time; but I could see in the dim light that she had been the target of the most powerful guns the rebels could command. Great holes were visible in her sides, her prow, her after turret and her smoke stack. Her plates were bent, and bolts protruded here and there all over her. She was making water rapidly, and it was plain to be seen that she was used up and disabled. Before the action her sloping sides and her turrets had been "slushed" with tallow, and to avoid contact with this substance I placed my feet in the shot holes, and literally ascended to her deck as by a ladder. Until that moment I confess my conception of the terrible earnestness with which the rebels had fought was far behind the reality. So thickly did she wear her scars that no one had been able at that time to count them. One round shot penetrated her after turret, the sides of which, it will be remembered, are frustrums of cones, while the turrets of the Monitors are perpendicular cylinders. Another shot passed through her port bow, and still another through her starboard quarter. These were all steel projectiles of 100 lbs. weight, and polished to the smoothness of a knife blade. The terrible effect of these projectiles may be imagined when it is stated that one of them, striking the after turret at an angle, when the vessel was almost under the walls of the fort, buried in the iron mail, and there remains. These shots, let it be remembered, were furnished to the rebels by neutral Englishmen, and have certainly proved a striking illustration of the fairness and uprightness which characterize the conduct of John Bull towards us in this war.

From Suffolk.—The Herald's correspondence, dated the 13th, is full of rumors of the rebel advance, occasional captures of pickets, and descriptions of the excitement occasioned by the expected attack and the preparations to meet it. Gen. Corcoran, it turns out, has not been killed, as was supposed in Petersburg and Richmond. *He* has killed a yankee Colonel. The occurrence is thus related by the Herald's correspondent:

"At 3 o'clock this morning Gen. Corcoran was proceeding to the front of his division, by order of Gen. Peck, when he was halted at a short distance from town by some one to him unknown. The person who halted him said he could not pass, and demanded to know who he was. The General replied that he was "Gen. Corcoran, proceeding to the front by order of Gen. Peck." The officer said he could not pass without the countersign. Gen. Corcoran said he should, when the other insisted that he should not, at the same time making a movement to draw his sword. Gen. C. quickly demanded to know who he was, his regiment, rank, &c., when the latter replied. Gen. C., under the impression that Col. Kimball was drawing a pistol, instantly drew his own and shot him in the neck, and he died in a few minutes afterwards. Just then Quartermaster Cook rushed out and cried, "Who fired that piece?" "Is that you?" said the General. On receiving an affirmative answer, the General told the Quartermaster to look after the injured party, that he was responsible for the occurrence, and passed on. The mortal wound was then found to have been given to Lieut. Col. Kimball of the 9th New York, who was in command of the Hawkins Zouaves. The Zouaves had but just arrived as reinforcements."

Financial.—Gold was selling in New York at 154⅞.

A Rebel Fleet in England.—The Boston Watchman and Reflector says:

"Private letters from London speak with alarm of the fleet which is in progress of construction in England and Scotland for the rebels. Our Government is urged to demand in peremptory language that they be forbidden to sail on their errand of destruction to American commerce, a threat of open war being in the opinion of the writer a sure and the only means of putting an end to these secret hostilities. In high official quarters at Washington similar views are entertained."

C. S. Seal.—On Friday the House adopted the following joint resolution:—

"That the Seal of the Confederate States shall consist of a device representing an equestrian portrait of Washington, (after the statue which surmounts his monument in the Capitol Square at Richmond) surrounded with a wreath composed of the principal agricultural products of the South, (cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, corn, wheat and rice) and having around its margin the words 'Seal of the Confederate States of America, 22d Feb. 1862,' with the following motto, '*Deo duce, vincemus.*'"

[God being our leader we will conquer.]

The Exemption Bill.—The Senate, yesterday, gave a *quietus* to the "vexed question" of exempting overseers of slaves on plantations, by rejecting the bill reported from the committee of conference. A motion to re-consider this vote was lost, the effect of which action is to preclude further legislation on the subject at this session, and to continue in force the existing general law regulating exemptions, passed at the last session of Congress. There is, however, on the table of the Senate, a bill passed by the House of Representatives, during the first week of the present session, repealing those clauses of the Exemption Act relating to overseers. It is barely possible that this bill may be taken up and amended so as to conform to the views of a majority of the Senate, but a motion to take up the bill for this purpose was submitted yesterday, and negatived.

Richmond Whig, 17th.

Yesterday the bill passed by the House during the first week of the session, repealing certain clauses of the present law was taken up in the Senate, and amended by substituting therefor, the Conference bill, modified by the elimination of the paragraph exempting overseers on plantations, and the insertion in lieu thereof of the provisions of the Senate bill on the same subject. In this amended shape, the House bill was passed. The result will doubtless be another Committee of Conference. The House, yesterday, concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference which the Senate rejected on Thursday.—*Whig, 18th.*

The Difficulties in Pennsylvania.—The Washington Chronicle says:

"The published facts preceding and following the late arrests in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, of four of the ringleaders of an oath bound society, furnishes the clearest evidence of the designs of the peace traitors yet made known."

Alluding to the mob in Reading, to inquire into the question of the arrest of Huber, one of the ringleaders, it says:

"It appears that the object of these secret cabals is to rescue from the officers of the law those who may be arrested in attempting to resist the draft, or in carrying into effect any of the other known designs of the conspirators. The alacrity with which nearly three hundred men rallied to do what they conceived to be their sworn duty, *i. e.*, to rescue a traitor, shows that a number of ignorant and thoughtless men have been taught, and are ready to discharge all their obligations imposed by their leaders."

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Eastern North Carolina.—Goldsboro', April 18.—Major Nethercutt, commanding about 120 men of the 8th N. C. Battalion, engaged and fought a large force of Abolitionists at Sand Ridge, 16 miles this side of Newbern, yesterday morning. The fight lasted one hour and 20 minutes. Our loss was 2 killed and 4 wounded. The latter have arrived in town. Major Nethercutt having retired behind breastworks, was reinforced and again advanced upon the enemy, forcing him to fall back in turn. The yankee force was estimated at 2000. Their loss is unknown, but must have been considerable.

Important from Charleston.—Charleston, April 17.—Reliable information states that the enemy are leaving Folly Island. It was also rumored and believed that the Yankee troops on Edisto, Seabrook's and Kiawah Islands were embarking for Hilton Head. Hunter's grand army which was to take possession of the city after the reduction of the forts and batteries by the Monitor fleet, it is believed, have been leaving for their old quarters as fast as their transports could take them ever since that disastrous repulse. We learn from a late arrival through the lines from Hilton Head that the Yankees there freely admit their Monitors to be a total failure. Our informant, who was there at the time of the arrival of the first Monitor after the fight, states that she was towed to Hilton Head by two steamers, and came there in a sinking condition. Her turret had been crushed in some places by our shot about half way through. All of the remaining Monitors had arrived before he left. Every one of them was more or less crippled, and exhibited numerous marks of the terrible ordeal through which they had passed. The turrets of mostly all were so badly damaged as to have entirely lost their revolving power. Three of the Monitors, it was reported, would have to be sent to New York for repairs. The other three, it was thought, might be repaired at Hilton Head.

It was also reported at the time our informant left that the Yankee frigate Pensacola had been captured and destroyed by our forces near New Orleans. He was unable, however, to learn any particulars in relation to the affair, though the news was considered reliable.

Courier.

April 18.—On Friday one of the Yankee blockaders crossed the bar and commenced firing on the wreck of the Keokuk. One of our batteries opened fire, it is believed with effect, as the Yankee boat hastily backed out of range. The Flambeau was no doubt on a reconnoitering tour to ascertain what arrangements might be made for blowing up the Keokuk. There were fourteen blockaders, including the Ironsides, off the bar Friday evening.—*Courier.*

Latest From Vicksburg.—Jackson, Miss., April 17.—Eight gunboats passed the Vicksburg batteries last night. One was burnt, two disabled, and five were successful in passing. It is rumored that the yankees are digging a canal from Milliken's Bend to reach the Mississippi river near New Carthage. It is believed the enemy have finished the constructing of his batteries opposite Vicksburg. The attack upon Vicksburg will be made within the next ten days. All officers absent from their commands have been ordered to report immediately. Sixty-four steamers left Memphis for Vicksburg, crowded with soldiers and negroes. No papers are allowed to come below Cairo. The Memphis Bulletin and Argus have been suppressed, and their editors arrested.

The Enemy's Guns open on Vicksburg.—Jackson, April 18.—Gen Stevenson reports that the enemy's batteries opposite Vicksburg opened this morning. Two thirty-two Parrotts are firing. Three casemates are visible with telescope.

Reported fight in Alabama.—Chattanooga, April 18.—There is a rumor of fighting near Tuscumbia, Ala., but no details received.

From Suffolk.—Richmond, April 18.—Up to last night the War Department remained without intelligence and nothing definite was known of the situation at Suffolk. It is believed that Suffolk is surrounded by our forces; of this there can be no doubt; but further than this we can get no positive information.—*Examiner.*

Richmond, April 18.—The only intelligence from Suffolk, on yesterday, consisted of a report that Gen. Longstreet was gathering in provisions in the Blackwater region, for the transportation of which an order for a large number of wagons had reached Richmond. It is not believed, by gentlemen whose positions entitle their opinions to weight, that the enemy is "surrounded" at Suffolk.—*Enquirer.*

Richmond, April 18.—We have nothing to confirm the previous report of the investment of the place, and the prevailing belief now is that it has no foundation in fact.—*Whig.*

Petersburg, April 18.—We heard late last night from a perfectly reliable source, that our gallant troops captured yesterday two yankee transports and 600 prisoners, below Suffolk.—*Express.*

From Williamsburg.—Richmond, April 18.—Our last advices from Williamsburg represent that Gen. Wise held his position near the town, while the enemy were at Fort Magruder, a few miles the other side.—*Whig.*

From the Upper Rappahannock.—Richmond, April 17.—A fight took place on Wednesday, at Beverly's Ford, on the upper Rappahannock, which resulted in the signal repulse of the enemy and the capture of twenty-one of their troops, including one officer, (Lieut. A. L. Shannon,) all of the 3d Indiana cavalry.

It is believed that this and other demonstrations upon the fords of the Rappahannock, are intended to cover a change of base, and the prospects are, that McClellan's route to Richmond of last summer, with some modifications, will be the chosen avenue of the new hero.—*Enquirer.*

From the Rappahannock.—Richmond, April 18.—The intelligence which reaches us from this section affords ample ground for the belief that an immediate shifting of the scene is projected by the commander of the Federal army, and the indications are that the Peninsula, or more properly, the country between the Pamunkey and the Chickahominy, is selected as the new base, already made rich with the defeated dead of McClellan's "grand army of the Potomac." For more than a week past, Hooker has been active in movements, mysterious, but significant to outsiders. Trains have been kept constantly running to and from Acquia Creek; feints (for they have proved nothing else,) have been made upon the principal fords, and reports, intended to deceive, have been put in circulation.

The condition of the Peninsula is now much the same, in a military sense, as it was when McClellan made his grand advance. It is "open country," and the Confederate troops are not permitting the opportunity to make the most of it escape, while Gen. Dix is howling from Fortress Monroe for reinforcements; and Hooker, to keep his (presumed) scheme secret, is quietly making his arrangements to nip Confederate insolence in the bloom, reoccupy the undefended region, and hoist his banners once more over the swamps of the Chickahominy. It is to be hoped that this is really the plan of the "fighting" man of the Rappahannock.—*Enquirer.*

Yankee News.—Chattanooga, April 17.—The New Orleans Era of the 14th has the following: The captured ram Queen of the West was destroyed this morning at 10 o'clock by our gunboats on Grand Lake and her crew captured. The gunboat Diana is in a tight place and will probably be captured or destroyed.

The Yankees at Norfolk Frightened!—The advance of Gen. Longstreet upon Suffolk, (24 miles from Norfolk,) has stirred up the yankees at the latter place. The Petersburg Express has received by a gentleman who left there on the 14th a copy of a handbill signed by Maj. Gen. Keyes, in command there, in which he notifies "Foreign consuls and their families, women and children, and persons not in the service of the U. S." that "on the approach of the enemy (the Confederate troops) to any town or village, within the range of the Union guns, such town or village will be fired on without further consideration"!! This is a barbarous order, utterly inconsistent with the rules of civilized war. It is intended to deter our Generals from attacking them.

Six yankee transports, which had been sent with troops to relieve Suffolk, had returned, having failed to pass our batteries. A large quantity of hay had been burned to prevent its falling into our hands; and all the houses in the suburbs of Suffolk had been destroyed to give unobstructed range to the yankee balls. Citizens of Norfolk had been ordered to deliver up all fire arms.

Sale of Confederate Bonds.—Richmond, April 18.—Confederate bonds of the fifteen million loan, sold at auction to-day, for 177. Bonds of the one hundred million loan, long dates, 109½ to 110½.

A Bill to Create a "Stir."—The Senate yesterday passed a bill from the House of Representatives, turning out of office all the clerks in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, who are capable of shouldering a musket, and authorizing the detail of disabled soldiers to take their places.—*Rich. Whig, 18th.*

Deaths of Soldiers.—Joseph L. Parker of the 2d Reg't, died in Sampson county, N. C., March 22d, of chronic diarrhoea.

In the Hospital in Charleston, S. C., March 20th, 1863, Mr G W Leggitt, a native of Robeson county, N C; he was a member of Co D. 51st Reg't N C T.

In the Hospital in Charleston, S C, April 9th, 1863, Mr John E Webb, a native of Johnston county, N C, but latterly from Robeson county, N C. He was a member of Co D, 51st Reg't N C T.

They were good and faithful soldiers, and have, like thousands of others, sacrificed their lives for their country.

Captain.

MARRIED.

In Christ's Church, Raleigh, on the 15th instant, by the Rev Dr. Mason, Capt. GEO. B. BAKER, of Fayetteville, to Miss KATE D., daughter of the late Henry W. Miller, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, 9th inst., of pneumonia, E W. EVELYN, eldest son of Edward and Mary Evelyn, aged 35 years. He leaves a wife and 4 children and many friends to mourn his loss.—Com

In this place on the 14th inst., Mr. HENRY W. JOHNSON, aged 48 years.

At Springfield, Missouri, in January last, Col. HENRY B ELLIOTT, formerly of Randolph county, N. C., whence he removed in 1860. He was much respected and esteemed, having been repeatedly elected to the Legislature and to other responsible places of trust in Randolph. He leaves a widow and six children. One of his sons is in the Confederate army. His own devotion to the cause induced the yankees to imprison him and destroy his property.

Recently of typhoid fever, IRVIN BASCOM, son of Rev. B. Culbreth of this county, aged 17 years and 2 months. He was a promising youth, possessing great thirst for knowledge, and although not professedly pious, he preferred religious works to the light literature of the day. We hope by his penitence in his last illness, and in answer to prayer, that he rests in Christ.

N. C Advocate please copy.

In Richmond county, on the 3d of April, Mr. PETER J. NICHOLSON, in the 50th year of his age. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn their loss. He had been a faithful member of the M. E. Church for a number of years.

Dear companion, thou hast left us.
Though thy loss we deeply feel,
'Tis God who hast bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed. S

Near Ellisville, Bladen county, 30th Jan'y, of small pox, Mrs. SOPHIA BULLARD, wife of Capt. J. J. Bullard and daughter of the late Levi Jones, dec'd, aged 28 years. She was a member of the Baptist Church for 16 years at Beaver Dam, and lived an exemplary life till the wise Disposer of all events saw proper to call her home. She passed away without the slightest struggle, leaving an affectionate husband and five small children and numerous friends to mourn their loss. At Ellisville P. O., 24th Jan'y, Mrs. REBECCA E. JONES, wife of David Jones, aged 31 years. Also at the same place, 26th Jan., MARY E. JONES, daughter of David Jones, aged 14 years. On the 31st, GEO. M. JONES, aged 8 years. On Feb'y 2d, Mr. DAVID JONES, Postmaster at Ellisville, aged 37 years. Thus has passed away the Jones family, leaving two daughters and one son only, the eldest only 12 years. Never has there been a more promising family for long life and usefulness in this community. They were possessed with principles worthy of being cherished by all. Never have the dispensations of Providence been more deeply felt by surrounding friends than in the loss of the Jones family. But while we bow with submission to that Almighty hand that doeth all things well, we deeply sympathize with the little ones that are left alone. J. J. B.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 20.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 90 to $1. Lard $1.
Beef 37½ to 40 by the side.
Butter 1 50.
Beeswax 70 to 75.
Coffee $5 50 per lb.
Chickens 1 00.
Copperas 1 25 at retail.
Cotton—Sales of a few bales last week, good, at 32 50 to $35.
Cotton Yarn $5 to $6 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 20 cts. per lb., Peaches 25.
Eggs 50 to 65 per dozen.
Flour—Family $50 to $51; super $48 to $49.
Forage—Fodder $6 per hundred; Hay $4; Shucks $4.
Flaxseed 3 50 per bu.
Green Apples $5 to $6 per bushel.
Grain—Corn $4 50. Wheat $10 00. Rye $7 50. Oats 2 25. Peas 3 75 to $4 25.
Hides—Green 75, dry 1 50.
Iron—Swedes 65 to 75.
Leather—Sole $3 50 per lb., Upper $4 to 4 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 to $22 per gallon; Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $20.
Molasses—N O $8 per gallon.
Nails—Retailing at 1 50 per lb.
Pork 40.
Onions $6 to $7 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish 3 50 to $4; sweet 2 50 to $3.
Rice 20 to 25.
Sugar—$1 50 at retail.
Salt—Sound 22½ to 25.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb., Toilet 1 60.
Fayetteville Sheetings 36 to 75c.
Spirits Turpentine 40 to 50 cts. per gallon.
Tallow 65 to 70. Wool 2 00.
Corrected by E. L. Pemberton.

WILMINGTON MARKET, April 15.

Beef cattle 35 to 50. Bacon, $1 to $1 05. Butter $1 50 to $1 75. Corn $3 50 to $3 75. Flour, superfine $55. Lard 1 05 to 1 10. Molasses $10. Potatoes, sweet $4, Irish $7 to $8. Rice, clean 20, rough $4 50 to $5 per bus. Sound Salt $10 to $12. Sugar 1 05 to 1 10 by hhd., 1 15 to 1 25 by bbl., per lb. Fayetteville Factory sheetings 85 to 90. Tallow 70 to 75. Yarn $8 to $8 50.

Star Foundry.

PLOUGHS and Plough Points and Heels of all numbers can be had at M. A. Baker's Store in Fayetteville, opposite the old Wagon Yard. Castings of superior quality. Call and see for yourselves. Castings of all kinds made at the shortest notice and for reasonable charges. M. A. BAKER.
Star Foundry, April 20, 1863. 21-1m

Ready Made Sacks,

KEPT on hand, and for sale by E. L. PEMBERTON.
April 20. 21-i2t

50 oz. Quinine,

TESTED by one of our best chemists, and warranted pure, for sale by E. L. PEMBERTON.
April 20. 21-i2t

Green Hyson and Imperial Teas,

For sale by E. L. PEMBERTON.
April 20. 21-i2t

Sole and Upper Leather on hand

and for sale by E. L. PEMBERTON.
April 20. 21-i2t

BANK CAPE FEAR,
WILMINGTON, April 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 107.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable to Stockholders on 1st May. J. G. BURR, Cashier.
April 15, 1863. 21-2w

State Salt for Sale.

ON Saturday the 25th inst., at Shoe Heel Depot, I will sell 100 bushels STATE SALT. To each family 25 lbs. will be allowed. E. LILLY, Com.
April 17, 1863. 1t

TO THE PUBLIC.

DRAUGHON'S STORE, N. C., April 9, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Mr. J. A. Layton of Sampson county volunteered to Lieut. Mosely, the 9th of February, to a Heavy Artillery Company, and was to report to his Company the 15th, but owing to an accident caused by an ox cart wheel he was undoubtedly unable to report at the time fixed. Some person went to the Company and told that Mr. Layton had deserted and was lying out in Black River. I deny the accusation, and will pay fifty dollars to any person that can make good proof who started this lie.
20-2tpd] SUSAN LAYTON.

$150 REWARD.

BROKE Jail at Carthage on 12th inst, FRANCIS M. HARTLEY and a negro boy HENRY, the property of John Baker. Hartley is a conscript, about 30 years old, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, has a down look, light hair, and light whiskers, and has been shot in the back, and said to be from Montgomery county. The said Henry is about 35 years of age, copper color, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and had on a heavy beard; he is well known in the lower part of Moore and the upper part of Harnett; and was formerly owned by the Campbells of Harnett. The said Henry was charged with a capital offence, and I have reason to believe he will be carried beyond the limits of the State.

I will pay $100 for the delivery of the boy Henry and $50 for the said Hartley delivered to me or at the Jail in Carthage.

I wish all persons to be on the lookout for them, as they are notorious characters.
K. H. WORTHY, Sheriff.
April 18. 21-3t

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HAY STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday next the 25th inst., we shall sell the VALUABLE LOT, on the corner of Hay street and Exchange Square,—the site of the Planter's Hotel. On this lot is an excellent Cellar, well drained, and all the foundations and walls of excellent stone masonry. The capacious Stables with ample accommodations for 60 Horses, and Large Carriage House and a Dwelling House for the Ostler, will be sold at same time.

We will take pleasure in showing the property at any time prior to the sale. STEDMAN & HORNE.
April 18, 1863. 21-2t

NEGRO WOMAN AND CHILD AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY next the 25th inst., I shall sell at Auction, one Negro Woman 22 years of age and child 2 years old, an excellent field hand, strictly honest.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
April 18. 21-2t

Superb Horse at Auction.

ON Saturday the 25th inst., I shall sell at Auction, a splendid BAY ROAN STALLION, well built, 15½ hands high, of Medly and Sir Archy Stock. Admirable Cavalry Stock.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
April 18, 1863. 21-2t

Lost or Mislaid,

A CERTIFICATE of labor done on the Wilmington, Charlotte & R. R., to be credited on the stock of Dr. A. D. McLean, the labor done by Malcom Purcell. I forewarn all persons from trading for said Certificate, as myself or Dr. A. D. McLean is the true owner of it. It amounts to $13 75; date not recollected.
MALCOM PURCELL.
Gilopolis, April 14, 1863. 1tpd

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Montgomery County.

THE Executors to the Will of Benj'n Rush, dec'd, having had a settlement of the Estate of the deceased, hereby notify the heirs, W. C. Rush, M. J. Rush, T. H. Rush, Rob't Williams and the Heirs of J. D. Rush, dec'd, (being non-residents of this State,) that they are ready to make a final settlement with them of the balance due, and if application should not be made by them for settlement by the 1st Monday in July 1863, that the money will be deposited in the Clerk's Office.
C. H. RUSH, A. F. RUSH, } Exr's.
April 10, 1863. 21*9tpd

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1863.
Daniel McNatt vs. W. W. Gunn.
Original Attachment Levied on the undivided interest of the Defendant, W. W. Gunn, in and to the following Slaves, to-wit: Milly, Jack, Bell and Bable.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that W. W. Gunn, the Defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement by made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy or Judgment will be rendered pro confesso against him.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y 1863.
21*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, C. C. C.

TO CLERKS OF COURTS.

IN Sending us Court Advertisements the Clerks will enclose $5, if the advertisements are of the usual length. A larger amount if the orders are longer.
E. J. HALE & SONS.
April 30, 1863.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

I WILL open a SCHOOL in the Donaldson Academy, on Monday, April 20th, 1863.

TUITION PER QUARTER:
English Course, $10 00
Latin and higher branches of Mathematics, 14 00
J. D. DAVIS.
April 15. 20 2tpd

Envelopes and Writing Paper.

50,000 PLAIN WHITE ENVELOPES, letter size.
15,000 Plain White Envelopes, Note size.
6,000 Fine White Envelopes, Note size.
Fine Imported English Note Paper.
Fine Domestic Commercial Note Paper.
Just received and for sale at retail by
J. W. LETT.

—ALSO—

Expected daily, ENGLISH LETTER PAPER, large size, and several other varieties, both Imported and Domestic.
April 14. 20 i4t

FOR SALE.
Carriages and Cooking Stove.

A LARGE CLOSE CARRIAGE, second-hand, suitable for a Hack; it is strong. Also a LIGHT BUGGY. Also one first-rate COOKING STOVE, nearly new, with Hollow-ware complete. Also a fine, six octave ROSE WOOD CASE PIANO. Apply to
THOS. J. JOHNSON.
April 16, 1863. 20 3tpd

Sapona River Grindstones.

AFTER an experience of eight months in Grindstone manufacturing, I am prepared to give satisfaction as to grit, and quick dispatch to all orders, from 12 inches up to six feet in diameter. All orders will be directed to Fayetteville, in care of the Sapona Iron Co.

We will give the highest wages to three good Stone Cutters. WM. B. FARRAR & CO.
April 15, 1863. 20-6tpd

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR the term of two months, a number of CARPENTERS, white or colored, to work on Salt Vats, or near Wilmington, for which I will pay $3 per day and board, with house accommodation.

Refer to G. W. Williams & Co. at Fayetteville, or address me at Wilmington.
S. P. IVEY.
April 9, 1863. 18i4tpd

Land and Negroes for Sale.

ON the 22d of April, I will sell to the highest bidder, 965 acres of LAND, 14 miles below Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River. There is a dwelling house containing six rooms, and other buildings, all in good repair. I will also sell, at the same time and place, another tract of Land containing 885 acres, in Bladen county, adjoining the land of Mrs. Sarah Wright and Thad. Love, and on the old Stage Road leading from Fayetteville to Wilmington. The improvements on this tract are very good, and there are no healthier locations in the State than the above.

I will also sell, at the same time, TWENTY-FIVE YOUNG and LIKELY NEGROES, together with Horses, Mules, Cattle, Bacon, Corn, Fodder, &c. &c.
Terms of sale CASH. JOHN T. WRIGHT.
April 15. 20 2tpd

Sole Leather wanted.

2000 LBS. of heavy well tanned SOLE LEATHER, suitable for Belting. Apply to
D. MURPHY.
Fayetteville, April 14. 20tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.

2 YOUNG and likely NEGRO MEN for sale, apply at the office of R. M. Orrell.
Fayetteville, April 15. 20-2t

Snuff, Snuff.

Envelopes.
Writing Paper.
Steel Pens.
Powder.
Pen Holders.
For sale by J. W. LETT.
April 8, 1863. 18-i8tpd

Land, Rosin and a Turpentine Still FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will offer for sale at Mary's Garden, on Tuesday the 28th day of April next, a tract of LAND containing about 34 acres. Also about 250 bbls. ROSIN and a 15 bbl. TURPENTINE STILL, with all the fixtures in good order. A credit of six months will be given. Bonds with approved security will be required.
JAMES JENKINS,
Adm'r of Angus Shaw, dec'd.
BENJAMIN F. SHAW.
March 9, 1863. 10-tm

Eagle Foundry Castings.

A FULL supply constantly on hand and for sale by
PEMBERTON & [illegible]
March 2. [illegible]

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Courier, 11th inst.

At two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the Yankee fleet advanced to the attack in an order which will be better understood by a brief description of the locality. Morris' Island is on the right of of Fort Sumter. In front of Morris' Island, and running nearly parallel with it, is the Main Ship Channel. Down this the enemy steamed in two lines of battle—each composed of four Monitors—the first line being in advance and farthest from the Fort, and the second commencing astern of the first, a hundred yards or more nearer the land. The position of the frigate Ironsides was between the rear Monitor of the first line and the leading Monitor of the second.

In front of Fort Sumter, fourteen hundred yards distant, is a buoy. In the direction of this buoy the first line of the enemy slowly advanced—the Passaic, as it is supposed, taking the lead. As has already been published, this vessel carried the "Devil" before her, the forked tail of the monster being attached to the bow, and its iron claws extending in front to seize and destroy whatever obstacles might be encountered.

Meanwhile our several batteries were as many scenes of intense excitement. Men and officers—most of whom had never been under fire—prepared for battle, and waited for the opening roar as eagerly as it about to engage in a holiday display. In Fort Sumter even the men under arrest and confined sent word to Col. Rhett, "for God's sake, let us come out and go to our guns." At half past two o'clock the long roll was beaten, and the garrison, responding with a cheer, promptly manned the batteries. A few minutes later, the strange yet inspiring spectacle was presented of three colors—the Garrison, Regimental and Palmetto flags—running proudly up to their respective mastheads, amid the smoke and thunder of thirteen guns—the national salute—while at the same time floated across the water, until it must have reached the enemy, the defiant music of "Dixie," by the band. There was something heroic in the act, for it plainly told that though the little band were about to engage in a desperate battle with an untried foe, they had staked their lives and honor on the result, and their banners should not be tarnished by defeat.

At three o'clock, the slowly moving fleet being within range, Fort Moultrie opened rapidly by battery on the leading Monitor, apparently with effect. Three minutes later, and the Barbette battery on the East face of Fort Sumter, commanded by Capt. Flemming, likewise opened by battery. In two minutes, the Passaic returned two shots, almost simultaneously. At ten minutes after three o'clock, Battery Bee gave the enemy the contents of her Columbiads, and Forts Wagner, Beauregard, and the Battery on Cummins' Point taking up the warlike strain, the engagement became general. The Passaic, though at a distance of from twelve to fourteen hundred yards, was struck in the turret several times, and it is said the damaging effect of our projectiles was distinctly visible, one shot having torn off a portion of the iron plating and left an unmistakeable rent. After receiving the fire of the Fort and batteries for thirty minutes, she rounded off and returning in the direction from which she came moved out of range. The three other vessels of the first line now came up successively, were punished in the same manner, remained about the same length of time as their predecessors, and retired at nearly the same point, taking but little share in the engagement afterwards.

The Ironsides came up next in order, and in a manner that indicated the supreme confidence of her commander in his really splendid ship. But he, too, was destined to disappointment. With his tremendous armament of fourteen eleven inch guns, and two two hundred pound rifles, he opened vigorously at Cummins' Point, Moultrie, Beauregard and Sumter, once or twice firing broadsides; but these now rained upon him such a terrible storm of heavy missiles that to avoid certain destruction he was quickly obliged to move out of range. The target presented by the immense black sides of the frigate was one not easily to be missed, and shot after shot left its mark upon her iron face. Three were observed to enter, and those with strong glasses who observed the ship at a distance of eighteen hundred yards, reported that the plating could be distinctly seen to peel off.

As soon as the frigate turned, the second line of Monitors advanced, led by the Keokuk—a boat which differed from the other in having two turrets. Taking the track of the first line, and passing under the stern of the Ironsides, she came gallantly into action, and took position within nine hundred yards of Fort Sumter. The latter concentrated fire on the Keokuk at five minutes past four, as also did Battery Bee and others of our works, and in forty minutes she, too, withdrew from action so badly crippled in both turret and hull, that it was not without difficulty she was prevented from drifting ashore. The first shot fired at her from the Fort was from the Brooks rifled gun, and aimed by Lt. Col. Joseph A. Yates. The bolt weighing one hundred and nineteen pounds, entered one of the embrasures in the turret. A second shot, fired by the same hand, struck immediately above the first, making a ragged hole, and a third, fired by the gunner of the piece, tore up a portion of the deck, near the bow, in such a manner that a leak must have been started then and at that point. The projectiles now aimed at her from every battery soon finished her short career, and with riddled smoke stack, perforated turret, and ragged sides, from which the steam escaped without restraint, the doomed Keokuk made her way out of the fight only to sink on the following morning at her anchorage. The recovery of various articles, stained with blood, would also indicate some loss of life on board.

The three Monitors behind the last named followed in the manner described above, each receiving its share of attention, and suffering injury, but to what extent will probably never be truthfully known. The whole fleet had retired and ceased firing at twenty-five minutes after five o'clock, the battle having lasted two hours and twenty-five minutes.

The enemy fired eleven and fifteen inch shot and shell, but with great deliberation, as it requires from ten to fifteen minutes to load the guns. The turrets revolve slowly—not oftener than once in a quarter of an hour. Probably less than ninety balls were fired by the Monitors during the entire engagement and of these only about forty struck Fort Sumter. The effect on the walls of the Fort is not as bad as many officers had predicted, and the damage has been so quickly repaired that the Fort is now even stronger than before the battle. One fifteen inch shell exploded in the Eastern quarters and two in the Western quarters. A third struck and shattered a gun carriage, thereby disabling for a time a ten inch Columbiad; and a fourth knocked a bushel or two of bricks out of one of the traverses, some of the fragments of which caused severe contusions, but only one person was hit by a piece of shell, and he was a negro who took refuge in the rear of the Fort on the outside. None were killed. The terrible power of the fifteen inch shells was well illustrated by the explosion of one opposite the quarters of Col. Rhett, on the outside of the walls. The concussion was so great as to break nearly every window glass in the apartment.

During the battle an eight inch Columbiad on the parapet exploded, throwing the fragments in every direction, one-third of the gun being precipitated over the wall to the rocks beneath, and another thrown into the parade grounds in the rear. Fortunately no one was hurt. Such was the admirable discipline of the men, that not an individual left his place, and the simple report made to the officer was "Missing." "How missing?" was the response. "It's scattered, your honor." A minute or two afterwards one of the men, meeting another officer, touched his hat, and with an Irish grin on his face, inquired, "Have ye sane anything of a shtray eight inch Columbiad lyin aroond the Foort, sir, there's wan got loose, and devil a pace the size of yer thumb nail can we find?" A seven-inch rifled gun was also dismounted by its recoil, but quickly put in position. These are the only accidents of the battle that occurred.

One of the flags was struck by fragments of the shell several times, but in the language of a negro in the Fort—"Massa, dey made big hole, but dey lebe all de stars behine, shuah; didn't touch one ob 'um." In Fort Moultrie the second shot of the enemy cut the flag staff, and it is said that while another was being prepared, Capt. Allen Wardlaw seized the color, and, gallantly mounting the parapet, stood waving it there until it was replaced. Another penetrated the officers' quarters, and a fifteen-inch shell burst over the magazine. One or two shots went through the Moultrie House, but it seems that no damage was anywhere done during the action except slightly in the instances mentioned.

From the Charleston Courier, 18th inst.

The great Yankee army is taking its departure! Early this morning, a vessel, similar to the one which left immediately after the battle to carry dispatches to the North, arrived in the fleet, and soon after it became apparent that important intelligence had been received. It being the anniversary of the first battle of Fort Sumter, the belief had generally gone abroad that the enemy would this day make their grandest efforts to reduce our fortifications and recapture the city. But when the afternoon arrived, and it was discovered that instead of advancing to another attack the Yankees were slowly picking up their anchors and moving away, hopeful anticipation gave way to disappointment, and a universal feeling of regret pervaded the entire community.

Notwithstanding the sinking of the Keokuk and evident damage to various members of the fleet, few among the officers in command were of the opinion the enemy would not give us a second trial, and when the several vessels got under weigh few thought the cowardly foe was about to take his departure. Yet it was even so, and at sundown the majority of the fleet were fading from view on the distant horizon. Of the iron-clads, one alone remains—the frigate New Iron-sides—which is anchored off the bar. The others took a Southerly direction, as did also the wooden vessels of the squadron, and by the time these notes are read, will probably be safely anchored in Port Royal. The Ironsides was towed to her present anchorage, and one of the Monitors was in the same manner conveyed from her moorings. Whether this argues an inability to move of their own accord, is a matter of doubt.

Twenty-four transports, supposed to be loaded with troops, have left the Stono, and the enemy are reported to be evacuating Folly Island. The latter rumor should be received with caution.

With reference to the injury inflicted on the Monitors during the late battle, (excepting, of course, the sunken Keokuk) there is no definite information, save what has been obtained from a prisoner captured on Little Folly Island, Friday night, by Lieut. Col. Dargan, of the Twenty-first South Carolina Regiment, and a squad of men. The name of the prisoner is John MacDonald, and his regiment the One Hundredth New York.

Although an intelligent man, he tells some of the biggest lies that ever issued from the lips of mortal man, and a careful examination only served to involve him in a tissue of fabrications and exaggerations, which spoiled his entire story. The statement he made is, that none of the iron-clads were seriously damaged, and that the attack was designed simply to test the strength of the Fort—a sort of *reconnoisance en force*—and was regarded by naval men as eminently satisfactory. They now feel assured of their ability to reduce Fort Sumter in ten hours with two iron-clads—and intend to do it. Macdonald adds that they have altogether a fleet of twelve Monitors, seventeen or eighteen vessels which are iron-clad, and a large Flotilla in the Edisto, on which are mounted the heaviest mortars.

With reference to the Keokuk, he states that her turret was not materially injured, and that she sunk, not from the effect of our fire, but from the concussion of her own guns, which *"broke her back."*

Such is the Munchausen account of the prisoner. The only valuable part of it is that which refers to the concussion of the enemy's heavy guns. Taking the recent confession of a Northern correspondent who was on the Montauk during the bombardment of Fort McAllister, in connection with the above, the inference is almost conclusive that the Monitors cannot safely withstand the shock of their own guns sufficiently long for a protracted bombardment. The effect on the systems of the men is not less than the effect on the vessels themselves, so that were it probable that the latter may hereafter be constructed in such a manner as to remove one part of the difficulty, ventilation and personal concussion are two obstacles that are insuperable in boats of that character. Four or five hours in battle, and firing at intervals of twenty minutes, is the most they can endure.

The destruction of the Keokuk is by no means a satisfactory test of the strength of the other Monitors, as the latter are constructed upon an entirely different principle. The Keokuk was an experiment, which failed. Had we sunk one of the single turretted monsters, we should then have known something of the invulnerability of the others of her class. As it is, we are as much in the dark as ever.

The future movements of the fleet are enveloped in mystery. It is barely supposable that after two years of preparation the abolitionists will be satisfied with the result of a two hours bombardment. But they encountered what they did not fully anticipate, lost faith in their boasted prowess, and may have simply retired to gain strength and time, and organize another base of operations. Perhaps they will now give Savannah or Wilmington a trial, hoping, if successful, to wipe out the disgrace of their present defeat; but that they will return to Charleston eventually, I believe there is little doubt. PERSONNE.

The Cotton Panic.—Referring to the "cotton panic" in Macon, Ga., the Telegraph of that city, says:

"Cotton took a terrible fright in the Macon market on Saturday. The speculators had been foot-balling it back and forth till they had kicked it up to forty odd cents a pound; but Saturday morning telegrams came from Augusta to buy no more over a maximum of twenty cents. This, you will observe, left a somewhat broad margin between buyers and holders, and the result was—nothing done, nor was there any effort to accommodate the difference. Nobody wanted to buy. From an object of too fond and eager pursuit, cotton suddenly sunk into universal disfavor."

The Columbus (Ga.) Times of the 7th says: Cotton has made one grand tumble within the last few days. Last week it was selling at 40 a 42 cents. On Saturday it fell to 35 a 38, and on yesterday it was offered at 25 and even at 22.

YANKEE BRUTALITY AT PENSACOLA.

We have been favored, says the Columbus Enquirer, with a letter from a citizen of Pensacola, giving further details of the brutality of the Federals in their late evacuation of that place, from which we make the following extracts:

PENSACOLA, March 23, 1863.—If you could only see our unfortunate Pensacola, you would shed tears in torrents. It is necessary to state, that since these Yankee savages entered and took possession of this place, we have suffered robberies and rapine such as were never heard of before as being committed by a nation claiming to be civilized.

When they took possession of this city, (after the sad and unfortunate evacuation of it by the Confederates,) Gen. Arnold, an honest gentleman, issued a proclamation guaranteeing protection to the persons and property of all pacific citizens—all of which he strictly complied with during his stay among us. But it was our great misfortune that he should have been relieved by the most notorious robber that the world has ever known since God created it—General Benj. F. Butler! From the time Col. Dow took command, the sacking of the city by a guard, ransacking it and taking away everything of any value, such as furniture, silverware, &c., &c., without even sparing the property of unionists.

He has shipped to his home in the north, ten Pianos and any number of boxes filled with the effects he stole from citizens. But all of this is nothing compared to the outrages perpetrated by these devils and which began on the 10th inst.

On the 15th of January they burned a large dwelling house, belonging to the Spanish Consul. On the 10th inst. they burned another of his houses the flames of which communicated to the building adjoining it, and destroyed all the houses on the west side of Palafax st., as far as Sierra's brick building, formerly occupied as the Custom house. The night of the 19th inst. they fired St. Mary's Hall, which was soon extinguished.

But, on the 20th inst., the soldiers of the 28th Connecticut and 26th Maine regiments threw off their masks, and in broad day-light, in the presence of their officers, applied torches to the hotel, which caused the destruction of forty-two houses on the west and northwest of Palafax street. Three whole blocks were laid in ashes. A Federal officer, whose name is Plummer, and who by the by, is a gentleman, belonging to the 15th regiment of Maine, witnessing these atrocious acts of vandalism, approached the Colonel of the 28th Connecticut regiment, and said to him, "For the sake of humanity, compel your soldiers to stop these outrages; it will be an everlasting stain upon the nation!" But the Colonel refused to interfere and allowed them to continue the gratification of their hellish propensities. They have destroyed eight houses belonging to the Spanish Consul, against whom they seem to have a spite, and for no other reason than that he is the representative of a nation whose sympathies are strongly enlisted in the Southern cause. They have not only robbed and insulted Dr. Brosnaham but have burnt several of his buildings. They threatened to kill old Peter, a servant of Mrs. Mallory's, because he refused to go with them, and thus forced him away from a comfortable home to starve in the midst of his *friends*, the Yankee thieves.

This city is almost entirely abandoned—there being only about forty persons remaining.

The Work of the Vandals at Jacksonville.—On a hasty visit to Jacksonville a few days since, we were deeply impressed with the horrors of yankee warfare, while witnessing the wanton destruction of property in that beautiful but unfortunate city. Those who remained there during the enemy's raid, informed us that the wretches, not content with heaping every indignity upon both sexes, would carry off or destroy every thing they could lay hands on, and if the citizens dared to remonstrate, they were met with the vilest abuse, and even threatened with death. Of the amount of loss to individuals by fire and robbery, nothing like a correct estimate can be made. Some succeeded in saving most of their household articles, while others lost pretty much all.

Probably about one-third of the town was destroyed by the fires set by the enemy. A heavy rain and the efforts of the few citizens remaining, with the hearty aid of our troops as soon as they reached town, extinguished the flames in many of the buildings. Of the Churches, but two were burned—the Episcopal an l the Catholic. Besides this, an almost irreparable injury has been done to Jacksonville by the destruction of her beautiful shade trees. It was evidently the intention of the villains to destroy the whole town; but as usual, in their infamous and cowardly undertakings, they only partially succeeded.

Lake City (Fla.) Columbian.

Council of State.—The Council of State met in the Executive office in this City on Saturday last, present F. B. Satterthwaite of Pitt, R. P. Dick of Guilford, Dr. James Calloway of Wilkes, and Loverd Eldridge of Johnston.

J. H. Flanner, Esq., of Wilmington, was appointed a member of the Board of Internal Improvements, in place of E. J. Hale, Esq., who declined the position.

The Council authorized the Governor to lay an embargo on the transportation of certain articles from the State by speculators. (The Proclamation will be found in the Observer to-day.)

We learn that the subject of conscripting Justices of the Peace, militia officers and other State officers was considered by the Council; and we learn that that body unanimously sustained the Governor in his wish to preserve the State government intact by preventing such conscription. We think we may safely say that none of these officers will be conscripted.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Forty-Eighth Regiment N. C. Troops.—The 48th Regiment N. C. Troops, Col. Robert C. Hill, was organized at Camp Mangum April 9, 1862. It is composed of the following companies:

Co. A, Capt. L. A. W. Turner, Union county.
Co. B, Capt. J. H. Mabry, Davidson county.
Co. C, Capt. A. M. Walker, Iredell county.
Co. D, Capt. J. C. Dowd, Moore county.
Co. E, Capt. W. A. Laney, Union county.
Co. F, Capt. B. F. Richardson, Union county.
Co. G, Capt. W. H. Jones, Chatham county.
Co. H, Capt. J. F. Heilman, Davidson county.
Co. I, Capt. John E. Moore, Union county.
Co. K, Capt. J. Walter Bitting, Forsyth county.

This Regiment has been in service just one year, has participated in many bloody battles, and its gallantry is attested by the following number of killed, &c. Killed in battle and died of wounds received in action, 143; died of disease, 171; total, 314. We very much regret to learn that Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Walkup, of Union county, is now at home very sick.

Raleigh Progress.

The Albemarle Country.—The Raleigh Standard makes the following extract from a letter from Hertford County:

"The Yankee gunboats visited the fisheries on the Chowan recently and destroyed the seines and other fishing materials. They say their object is to perish us into submission, but will allow seines to be fished if the owners will take the oath of allegiance. This offer was treated with contempt by the fishermen of this County."

Watches are now manufactured at Columbus, Ga. The business affords employment to quite a number of women.

A WORD TO [illegible]
FOR THE OBSERVER.

Read the stirring Address of Gov. Vance in the last Observer. The country needs provisions; that is its great want. Without them all of our labors and sufferings and privations will be in vain; with them, our success is certain. The supply of cotton is ample for years to come, and there is, therefore, no good reason why a Farmer should grow any beyond his own wants. Let not the high price which this article now commands tempt you into its cultivation; nor let, what is regarded in the eyes of some, the greater respectability of cotton over corn growing, cause you to abandon the cultivation of the latter. It is true that no one finds fault with the cotton planter for getting the full market value of his products—it is perfectly right in him to do so—but with the corn grower it is different. It matters not what his expenses are—what he pays for labor, iron, salt, shoes or the clothing of his hands and family,—if he exceeds one dollar per bushel for his grain he is denounced, in certain quarters, an enemy to his country and his race! Heed not these denunciations. They cannot proceed from producers or from those who are adding in any way to the substantial interests of the country, as they would not be guilty of the inconsistency of condemning in others what they allow in themselves; but come whence they may, it is enough to know that these maledictions are without either sense or reason. The producer of grain as well as of cotton is entitled to the market value of his products, and Congress and the good people every where assure him that he shall have them. Therefore make all you can; multiply in every profitable way the means of sustaining life; and thus whilst you are providing for your own household you will be increasing the national wealth and promoting the public good. You are truly the hope of the country. In your hands are the destinies of the South. With barns everywhere full and with smoke-houses groaning with plenty, our Independence is sure. But if these fail all is lost. Many of the Southern States have limited the number of acres to be planted in cotton by Legislative enactment. Our good old State applies no coercive means, but reposing in the loyalty and patriotism of her sons appeals to each one to do his duty. Will you abuse that confidence? I cannot believe it. Last season, with few exceptions, you greatly reduced your cotton crops under the expectation that you would lose money by the operation, in the low price of grain consequent upon over-production; and now with the certainty that all will be needed that can possibly be made, and that too at remunerating prices, you cannot hesitate. The season for planting cotton is nigh at hand. What you do, therefore, must be done quickly. And in order to secure concert of action let the farmers of every district hold meetings, as Gov. Vance recommends, at an early a day as practicable, and unanimously resolve to exert every nerve in producing the largest possible supply of food. If he is "a public benefactor who causes two ears of corn to grow where one grew before," surely you will be entitled to that distinction if you faithfully perform your duty to your country in this emergency. W.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LOCK'S CREEK, April 11, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Having seen a notice in last Thursday's Observer that the County Corn would be distributed at Mr. Waddill's Store, a week's allowance at a time, and believing that to be rather a bad arrangement, especially for those who live at a distance in the country, who have a bad chance or no chance at all of getting their part, I thought that I would call the attention of the citizens of the County to this matter. In the first place, some of the Justices say that the corn was bought for any and every one that chose to apply for it, while others think that it is to be distributed among the people according to the amount of tax they pay. What a ridiculous idea! What, the Magistrates of Cumberland county hold a Court and a majority of them vote an appropriation to purchase corn to deal out to those who have plenty of corn? Who ever thought of such a thing?

And again, I say, if this corn was bought to distribute among the most needy class it should be placed in their reach or so managed that it would do the greatest amount of good, as it is almost impossible, or, if not so, it is too large a brunt for one or two men in a district to have to go and get the corn in Fayetteville and take it to those who are most needy and have not the means to go after it themselves, and the consequence is they will have to be neglected. H.

The 1st North Carolina Hospital was accidentally burnt in Petersburg, Va., Sunday night. There were no patients in it at the time.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Savannah, Ga., 23d March, Serg't R. A. Smith, Co. D, 31st Reg't; at Charleston, 17th ult., J. B. Whitley, and on the 18th, David Robbards, of same Co; and on the 24th ult at his home, private S. A. Smith, of same Co.

At Richmond, Jan'y 16th, Jesse M. Watkins, of the 1st Reg't.

On the 1st inst., of Apoplexy, J. C. Fink, private of Co. K, 5th Regiment, aged about 30.

At Chimborazo Hospital, March 23, of Pneumonia, J. R. Pittman, of Johnston county, a member of Co. C, 1st Regiment.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has become apparent to me and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the *crime of speculating in the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to-wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn, and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath, before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this Proclamation is designed, as far as possible, to effect.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

{SEAL}

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Sec'y.

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*pf

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern news to the 11th has reached Richmond. In the abstracts published by the Richmond papers we find only two matters of interest, which we copy as follows:—

There has been a great Democratic meeting in New York. The Hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That, as the expression of the sentiments of the conservative Democracy of the city of New York, we continue to oppose the policy of the National Administration as hostile to the restoration of the Union, as subversive of the Constitution, and as oppressive to the people.

Resolved, That the several measures of the last Congress, adopted under pretexts of crushing the rebellion, are repugnant to every presage of justice, and calculated to strengthen the Southern States and permanently establish the so-called Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That the war, as conducted by this Administration, has been a failure. Whether designed or not, the immense resources of men and money, freely given by the people, have been dissipated and destroyed without accomplishing any favorable results.

Resolved, That, under these circumstances, we declare for peace. This Administration cannot conquer the South if they would, and would not if they could. Thus, war proving unsuccessful, we favor peace and conciliation as the only mode left to us to restore the Union.—Force in the hands of our rulers having accomplished nothing, we demand a change of measures—not for separation, but for restoration—and those who oppose are either mistaken zealots, or traitors without patriotism.

Resolved, that we call upon the Judiciary of the State of New York to sustain and vindicate the rights of the people to the sacred and impreseriptible writ of *habeas corpus* and to preserve the freedom of speech and of the press, &c., &c.

Fernando Wood spoke first, and said the public man who fails to meet the responsibilities which the crisis demands is either too timid for his position or recreant to the people. [Applause.] He is either a coward or something worse, and in either case unfit for public confidence. At this moment there are two revolutions against the Government—one at the South with the sword, and the other at the North by executive and legislative usurpations. [Applause.] The latter enemy, more stealthy, is unfortunately in possession of the Government. Taking advantage of the popular enthusiasm in behalf of the Union, it has, under the pretext of furthering this holy object, gradually fastened the chains of slavery upon the people. The war is supported by—1st. The whole banking interests of the country. 2d. New England, which has the army in place of its lost customers, the South. 3d. The railroad interests. 4th. The debtor class, who hope to make by speculations. 5th. The Abolition fanatics. 6th. The office holders and contractors, the largest army we have. 7th. The members of the Administration, who hope to perpetuate their authority for another term, if not for life. 8th. The Republican partisans. 9th. The war Democrats. 10th. Some honest men, who really think the Union can be restored by fighting. 11th. The army, with its thousands of retainers.

Is it not a terrific combination to confront! But as great as it is, the power of the people is still greater. [Applause.] So long as the ballot shall be permitted, let us fear not. If asked what a Democratic President should do: He should cease hostilities and take a step towards the ascertainment whether a conference could be obtained. This could be done either openly and officially or privately and unofficially. I do not say that there should be a Convention. Negotiations might lead to one. If you say the South would insist on negotiating for her independence, I answer, who can say what the South would or would not do under the existing circumstances?

Hon. John S. Carlile, of Virginia, followed, and spoke of the insanity of any man supposing the South can ever be conquered. In his opinion it can only end in the thorough exhaustion of both sides. He was anxious to address them as fellow-citizens, but he had been declared to be a foreigner by a recognized supporter of the Administration, (Butler.) He spoke of the rights of the States, and said the war was a war for a boundary line, and not for a restoration of the Union. New York has it in her power to-day to end this strife.

Mr. Williams, of South Carolina, began an inaudible speech by saying he had left a military despotism in the South, and regretted that he had got into another. He found little respect paid to the Constitution. He took three days to see the President, and then he threatened with a gunboat. [Loud laughter.] He found the President had no idea whatever of re-establishing the Union.

Judge McCune said he had changed his mind as to this war. A countryman of his was crawling into an orchard, when the farmer put his foot on his head. "Where are you going?" said the farmer. "I am going back," said the Irishman. [Loud laughter.] Like him, I am going back, and now feel it my duty to protest against this war so far as it has gone.

The Philadelphia Press, of the 10th, has a flaming account of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government, under the heading, in large capitals: "Important Arrests and Astounding Disclosures. A Secret Treasonable Organization—The President of the United States to be Abducted—A Northwestern Confederacy Established, &c."

In a trial in Philadelphia, the affidavit of the U. S. Government Detective sets forth that organizations have been formed in Pennsylvania to resist the Conscription law under oath, denouncing the war as unholy and unjust. The Society is a million strong; was first organized in the South; has grips and signs, and passwords. The obligation is said to be in favor of the abduction of Abraham Lincoln by force, if necessary; of a Northwest Confederacy, and resisting the Conscription act. The prisoners denied the second oath. There was an open meeting at first. The witnesses testified that the object was resistance to the draft and a desire for a Peace Convention to settle the war; that Lincoln and the Cabinet had robbed the Treasury, and if there was only one shinplaster left they would go in to their elbows to get it. The war ought to be stopped; no more men ought to be killed; they would rather be killed at home, and if taken to Washington would go over to Jeff. Davis. The discharge of the prisoners was refused. The case was adjourned to the 4th of May, and witnesses bailed.

In Reading, Pa., several hundred armed men assembled to rescue the prisoners supposed to be there. Large numbers were formed to reinforce them. Treason is taking an insurrectionary form.

Philadelphia was frightened lest the mob should march there. The Press says on the subject of "Treason in Pennsylvania," that "the spirit of crime is not confined to the band in Berks county." The organization is "mightier than a million of men," but "must be overthrown before we can expect peace and triumph."

The municipal elections in Maine, Missouri, Kansas, and Ohio, have gone for the Republicans.

Promotions.—Capt. Joseph H. Hyman of this place has been promoted to the Lt. Coloneley of the 18th N. C. V., and Capt. G. W. Hammond of this county to the Major-ship of the 15th N. C. V.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

Major Christopher C. Cole, of the 22d Reg't N. C. Troops, formerly editor of the Greensboro' Times, has been made Lieut. Colonel, vice Rob't H. Gray, deceased. Capt. Laban Odell has been made Major, vice Cole promoted. Capt. Caleb B. Hobson, of Sampson County, has been made Lieut. Colonel of the 51st Regiment N. C. T., and Capt. James R. McDonald, Cumberland, has been made Major of the same regiment.—*Progress.*

WAR NEWS.

Hooker's Army Reported on the Move.—RICHMOND, April 13.—Passengers who arrived by the Fredericksburg train yesterday evening bring the report that the Yankee army has at last commenced a move, which it is supposed will result in active operations at no distant day. From this report it would seem that Hooker, despairing of a successful attempt to dislodge the Confederates from the Heights around Fredericksburg, is moving the forces under his command in the direction of United States Ford, which point is some fifteen miles above Fredericksburg. What truth there may be in this statement we are not able to say, but believe that it is not without foundation.

Dispatch.

From Williamsburg.—RICHMOND April 13—We have it from a trustworthy source that Gen Wise made an attack on Williamsburg on yesterday morning. When our informant left the enemy's pickets had been driven in. Information has been received at the War Office that Gen. Wise had pursued the enemy four miles beyond Williamsburg, when he captured a deserted camp, with a quantity of commissary stores and horses.—*Examiner.*

From Western Virginia.—LYNCHBURG, April 13.—A dispatch to the Republican, dated Salem, April 13, says that Jenkins' expedition, with a small portion of his command, in Western Virginia, has been completely successful. The elections and Spring Courts of the bogus government in all the counties west of the Kanawha river were broken up, driving the enemy with loss into his fortifications at Hurricane bridge, proceeded thence to the Kanawha river, and four miles below Evenfield riddled two government steamboats, which were passing; embarked at night in flatboats and floated down the Kanawha, attacking and capturing Point Pleasant; next morning killed and captured a number of the enemy, took 150 horses, and destroyed a large amount of stores.

Fight at Franklin, Tenn.—CHATTANOOGA, April 13.—At Franklin, Tenn., VanDorn attacked the enemy with 7,000 cavalry and Freeman's battery. The Federals retreated, but advanced again with large reinforcements, when a bloody fight ensued. Freeman's battery was captured and Freeman killed. Our loss was heavy. We retreated from the place, after six hours' hard fighting. Later accounts represent the recapture of our artillery after the fall of Freeman. We took no prisoners.

Yankee trains captured.—TULLAHOMA, April 13.—Reliable information was received to day, stating that Wheeler had captured two trains, one between Louisville and Nashville, and the other between Nashville and Murfreesboro', with a large number of men and officers, and destroying the trains.

Another Arrival.—CHARLESTON, April 13.—A steamship arrived this morning from Bermuda, with a cargo of army equipments, &c., for the Government.

Loss of a Valuable Steamer.—The Confederate steamer Stonewall Jackson, Capt. Black, formerly the British steamer Leopard, left Nassau on Wednesday last, with a cargo consisting of several pieces of field artillery, 200 barrels of saltpetre, 40,000 army shoes and a large assortment of goods, bound to this port. On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, off the beach of Long Island, a few miles from this Bar, she got among a fleet of blockading vessels. The Yankees having discovered the presence of the Stonewall Jackson, they commenced firing at her from nearly every direction. Capt. Black finding his vessel surrounded, with no chance for escape, headed for Long Island beach, where she was run ashore after a half hour's chase, during which her hull was penetrated in several places by the balls of the enemy. The Stonewall Jackson was burned about four o'clock on Sunday morning by order of Capt. Black, and everything about her has been destroyed except the iron hull. The passengers, officers and crew have reached this city, but have lost nearly everything.—*Charleston Courier, 13th.*

Ordnance Department.—The Senate has passed a bill to establish an Ordnance Department. It provides that the Ordnance Department shall consist of one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, four Majors, eight Captains and as many subaltern officers detailed as the President may deem necessary, the officers of the corps to have the pay and allowances as provided by law for officers of like grade in the engineer corps.

Newspaper Postage.—The Senate has passed a bill prescribing that one cent shall be charged on each newspaper not exceeding three ounces in weight, and for every additional ounce one-half cent additional; periodicals published oftener than semi-monthly shall be charged as newspapers; regular subscribers to newspapers shall pay their postage quarterly in advance.

The Corn Crop in Alabama.—The Macon (Ala.) Beacon gives the following cheering intelligence:

We took a short trip in the country last week, and found our planters busy with their spring crops. Corn seems to be the only crop. Corn everywhere. Not a planter among at least two hundred we have seen the past two weeks, is planting a hill of cotton. We have heard of a few who will plant enough for seed and home use, but as many have a supply on hand, the most of our planters will ignore a cotton crop entirely.

Cheap Ink.—We write with a very black, free-flowing ink made by boiling in water the bark of the bay or dwarf magnolia, cut into small pieces. The ink appears equal to any we have seen, and easily made from a material obtainable almost anywhere in the low country. It seems as though it would permanently retain its color, at least some writing done nearly a month ago looks blacker than it did at first. The recipe, as well as the ink, was given to us by Mr. Kerr of this county.

Wilmington Journal.

Morals of Yankee Officers.—The most lamentable fact that has been brought to my notice, is the large number of officers who have lately been tried by court martial. The commission of atrocious crimes and all sorts of disgraceful offences by officers, high and low, from Colonel to Lieutenant, is of daily occurrence. One officer has been guilty of theft, another of drunkenness, a third has proven himself a coward, a fourth has had a fistic encounter with a soldier, a fifth was caught in the company of negro wenches, and so on *ad infinitum.*—*Corr. Chicago Times.*

Blanket Factory.—There is a blanket manufactory now in operation at Jackson, Miss. The blankets are very superior, being made of wool felted on thin cotton goods. They seem to be much warmer than woven blankets, though scarcely so durable.—*Savannah Republican.*

Substitute Wanted.

A LIBERAL price will be paid for a man not liable to Conscription, to go as a Substitute.
Address L. at the Post Office.
April 13. 19-5tpd

ALL persons having claims against the late Hector McMillan, will present them to the subscriber in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Persons indebted to the said H. McMillan are requested to make immediate payment.
M. MORRISON, Ex'r.
April 8. 18-8t